The New-York Times.

VOL. XV.....NO. 4582. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 3, 1866. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE FENIAN WAR.

A Small Skirmish at Ridgeway, Near Fort Erie.

Conflicting Stories of the Affair and the Result.

Both Sides Victorious and Both Sides Whipped.

The Fenians Begin with Success and End with Flight.

British Regulars Marching Rapidly to the Scene.

Fenians Said to be Throwing Away Arms and Taking to Legs.

They Have No Provisions and No Hope of Reinforcements.

Reported Concentration of Fenians at St. Albans.

Another Gathering Believed to be Near Ogdensburgh.

Singular Apathy of the People of this City Over the News.

All Fenians on the Move—Bridges Burned—The Wires Up—Patroling Niagara River.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 2—9:45 A. M.

The latest news from the Fenian camp states that the whole Fenian force is moving.

It is stated that the bridges across Frenchman's Creek and Miller's Point were burned last night.

Telegraphic communication is now open again with Canada.

The Niagara River was patrolled last night by the United States steamer *Michigan* and tugs *Harrison* and *Farrar*.

The Fenians Attacked—Fighting Becomes General—Result Unknown.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, June 2—10:45 A. M.

This morning a force of Volunteers came up to a body of Fenians in camp near Ridgeway.

An attack was immediately begun, and the fighting became general.

A number had been killed, but the result of the engagement is not yet known.

More About the Fighting—Blood Has Been Spilled—Numbers of Volunteers Killed—Telegraph Repaired—Fenians Attempting to Cross the River—Good Behavior of the Volunteers—They Push the Retreating Fenians.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, June 2—11 A. M.

The Canadian volunteers have struck the enemy.

Blood has been spilt, and battle is now raging in all its fury.

A special dispatch from Port Colborne, deemed reliable, says that the volunteers came up with the Fenians by way of Colborne, at a place near Ridgeway, and at once attacked them.

The battle is now reported to be general, and if the Fenians are not driven back the reinforcements now moving behind will rout them.

A number of volunteers have been killed.

This morning all the wires were cut four miles west of here, but the circuit is again complete.

At 3 o'clock this morning the operator reports, a lookout party at Duffins' Creek, twenty miles east of here, detected men landing from a boat and fired upon them, killing one man, when the rest retreated and embarked on a schooner lying off shore.

The *Globe's* extra says: This morning the attack was made on the Fenians in the bush at Queen's Own, the volunteers firing the first shot.

The fight is now general. The volunteers are driving the Fenians.

Several are killed on both sides. Col. PEACOCK, with the artillery, has sent dispatches that he cannot be here at once.

It is thought the volunteers will at least hold their own until the arrival of the regulars.

The volunteers behaved splendidly, pushing upon the retreating Fenians with the utmost gallantry.

Movement Against the Welland Canal—Reported Burning of Bridges—The Fenians Evacuate "Fort" Erie.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 2—11 A. M.

Early this morning the Fenian army moved toward the Welland Canal, in the direction of Fort Colborne, a small town about 24 miles from Fort Erie.

They are reported to be tearing up the locks on the canal, and burning all the bridges.

Two companies of volunteers, comprising one hundred and twenty-five men, came down from Fort Colborne at 8:30 A. M., and took possession of Fort Erie, which the Fenians had evacuated, whence they sent out skirmishing parties in all directions.

The Fight at Ridgeway—The English Troops Reported Retreating.

STILL LATER.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 2—12:30 P. M.

It is reported that the English troops are retreating from the fight at Ridgeway.—[Query—Chippewa?]

No further particulars yet received.

English Troops Occupy Fort Erie—Doubts about the Fight.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 2—Noon.

The English troops now occupy Fort Erie.

It is not yet known whether the reported fight at Ridgeway is with the portion of the Fenians that were at Fort Erie yesterday or another.

It is understood that the Fort Erie Fenians went down the river.

Ridgeway is seven miles up the Lake toward Port Colborne.

It is stated that the steamer *International* has arrived at Fort Erie with troops from Port Colborne.

Particulars of the Fight at Ridgway—The Fenians Attacked While "in a Bush"—They are Driven by the Volunteers.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, June 2, 12:25 o'clock, P. M.

Last night the forces at Port Colburne were augmented by the arrival of the Toronto University Company.

Early this morning the troops took the train to Ridgeway. They are under the command of Col. BAKER, Col. DENNIS having gone on an expedition down the river.

Three miles from Ridgeway Station the Fenians were found encamped in a bush. The column at once attaked them, the "Queen's Own" firing the first shot.

The fight now became general, the volunteers driving the Fenians.

A number were killed on both sides.

The volunteers behaved splendidly, rushing at the retreating Fenians with the utmost gallantry.

It is thought that the volunteers will at least hold their own until the arrival of the British regulars and the artillery.

Patrol Tugs Fire Upon Fenian Boats—A Proclamation to Canadian Fenians All Ready to be Issued.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 2—12 M.

It is understood that the patrol tugs fired on and stopped several boats last night trying to reach the Canadian shore.

We learn that the intended proclamation from the Fenian leaders to the people of Canada is now in the hands of a gentleman of this city, and was expected to have been issued yesterday, if affairs had warranted.

Canadian accounts represent that the Fenians will find themselves very much disappointed in expected aid from their brethren and friends in Canada.

The Canadian Volunteers Hard Pushed by the Fenians—A Number Killed on Both Sides—The Movement Supposed to be a Feint—Prescott the Real Point Aimed at.

BUFFALO, June 2—3 P. M.

The afternoon papers publish the latest news from Ridgway, stating that the Canadian volunteers are being hard pushed by the Fenians, and that a number have been killed on both sides.

From information gained from parties who have the best means of knowing, it is concluded that the Fenian movement from this quarter is a feint, and that Pottsdam, St. Lawrence County, is to be the base of supplies, and the real point of attack is Prescott.

Measures for the Preservation of Neutrality—Gen. Barry in Command on the Niagara Frontier—Misrepresentations as to the Attitude of the American Government.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 2—3:30 P. M.

Gen. BARRY, who has taken command of this frontier, says the Government will do its utmost to preserve order and prevent incursions into Canada.

It is stated that the Fenian leaders encourage their men by saying the American Government is favorable to them. They will find out their mistake in this quarter.

A company of United States regulars arrived here this noon.

Important Order from Gen. Grant—The State Authorities Should Call Out the Militia.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 2.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT passed West at noon today.

He sent the following telegram to Gen. MEADE:

BUFFALO, June 2.

To Major-Gen. Meade, United States Army, Philadelphia, Penn.:

Gen. BARRY is here. Assign him to general command from Buffalo to the mouth of the Niagara River.

The State authorities should call out the militia on the frontier, to prevent hostile expeditions, leaving the United States, and to save private property from destruction by mobs.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen.

Reports of Another Sort—The Fenians said to be Hemmed in—Movements of United States Troops.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, June 2—1:30 P. M.

The Government troops are in front of the Fenians.

A steamer landed troops by the Lake at Fort Erie this morning.

The Fenians are hemmed in completely on all sides.

A company of the Fourth United States Infantry has just arrived. Two more companies are coming from the East.

Fenian stragglers are still crossing over to the Canadian side in squads.

Particulars of the Fight—The Fenians Worsted—Sixty Fenians Captured—A Fenian Colonel Tells his Men to Save Themselves as Best They Could

Associated Press Reports.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 2—4 P. M.

The latest news from the battle field, is given in the following particulars, brought by a gentleman just from the Canadian shore. He says:

About 800 troops, all volunteers, left Port Colborne at 5:30 this morning and took the Grand Trunk road to Ridgeway and marched in the direction of Stevensville. They soon encountered a force of Fenians, who are now said to be the same that went from here to Fort Erie. A battle ensued and the Fenians were worsted. Our informant states that two of the English troops were killed and a number wounded, and that the Fenians suffered to a greater extent. At all events, there were about sixty taken prisoners and brought to Fort Erie.

The Sauerveir bridge has been rebuilt.

It is reported that one of the prisoners stated that the Colonel commanding the Fenians told them to save themselves the best way they could.

A Different Story—The Canadians "the Retreating Party—A Force of Regulars Going to the Scene.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 2—4½ P. M.

The following dispatch from Port Colborne does not agree with the above, but we give them both for what they are worth:

PORT COLBORNE, Saturday, June 2.

The "Queen's Own" Company of volunteers came upon the Fenians this morning near Ridgeway, a small station below here, and attaked them at once. A general fight ensued, resulting in the withdrawal of the volunteers to await reinforcements. A few on both sides are reported to have fallen, but there is reliable information of only one volunteer killed, viz.: Ensign MCEACHREN. A few others are reported wounded.

Col. PEACOCK, with a strong force of regulars, commenced the march early this morning from Chippewa in the direction of the Fenian encampment, and will probably arrive at the scene of action this evening.

Effects of the News in Toronto—Dreadful Stories of Men Falling in Defence of thier Country—The Canadian Troops Said to be Retreating—Large Numbers Killed and Wounded on Both Sides.

TORONTO, Canada, Saturday, June 2.

There was the wildest excitement on the streets when the news of battle appeared, and business was entirely suspended.

Private dispatches are constantly arriving announcing the death of some well known citizen, and cause general gloom, as one after another falls in defence of his country.

The operator, telegraphing from Port Colborne at 11 o'clock, says: "The battle commenced at 8 o'clock, and was a pretty smart affair. Our men are retreating, but there is no doubt of the result before evening. Quite a large number have been killed and wounded on both sides. I was on the field when the battle commenced."

Ominous Reports from St. Albans—Further Reinforcements of Fenians at Fort Erie.

TORONTO, Saturday, June 2.

There are ominous reports from St. Albans.

The *Telegraph's* special from Buffalo this morning says, "the Canadian tug *Harrison* is lying off Squaw Bland. A large number of Fenians reinforced Fort Erie last night. Two more bridges have been burned, Miller's bridge and Frenchman's Creek bridge. An expedition has left Buffalo for Port Stanley. The Canadians at Buffalo are organising to cross and attack the Fenians in the rear.

The Volunteers Falling Back to St. Catharines—Rumor that the Regulars are Driving the Fenians—Losses of the Queen's Own.

TORONTO, Saturday, June 2—2 P. M.

The Volunteers have fallen back upon Port Colborne, and intend to fall back upon St. Catharines if reinforcements do not arrive soon.

It is reported that the Sixteenth and Forty-seventh regulars, and a battery of artillery have reached the battle-field and are driving the Fenians before them.

A later dispatch says the Queen's Own has lost nineteen killed and several wounded.

Location of the Fenian Line—The Battle at Ridgeway—The Regulars Approaching—The Volunteers Fall Back for Reinforcements.

TORONTO, Saturday, June 2.

The best information received in Toronto places the Fenian line with its left resting on the lake above Fort Erie, and its right on the Niagara River.

The battle is still going on, the Hamilton and St. Catherine's Volunteers, and the Toronto "Queen's Own" being on the Fenian flank. Col. PEACOCK, with a large force of volunteers, the Forty-seventh and Fifteenth regulars, and Armstrong batteries is moving down the river road, from Clifton to attack the Fenian rear.

The authorities confidently believe that before the day is over the Fenians will be surrounded and captured or put to the sword.

A dispatch just received reports that the volunteers were compelled to fall back for reinforcements.

A more Detailed Account of the Fight at Ridgeway—Course and Progress of the Movement—The Fenians Chase the Volunteers for Two Miles—Six Fenians Killed and Fifteen Wounded—Volunteer Loss Only Fifteen in All—Names of some of the Victims—Bad Chance for the Fenians—A Muddled Story, but Evidently not Comforting to the Invaders.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 2—7 P. M.

The Fenian army, 1,000 strong, under command of Col. O'NEILL, left Frenchman's Creek, the camp of the previous day, at 8 A. M., and moved in the direction of Ridgeway, a small village about ten miles from Waterloo Ferry. As they advanced the people along the road fled precipitately into the woods, leaving their houses in a state of the greatest disorder, and taking nothing away with them.

The Fenian scouts out some distance ahead reported at 8 A. M. that there was a large force of Canadian volunteers advancing upon them. At this time the Fenians had reached a spot almost three miles from Ridgeway and eighteen from Port Colborne, on the Garrison road, at a place called Limestone Ridge. On one side of the road was a fence, which the Fenians tore down, and then advanced into the field, where they formed in line of battle, Gen. O'NEILL being in command, assisted by Col. STARR and Col. O'BRIEN. The volunteers advanced down the road and into the field, about three quarters of a mile above the Fenians. In a few moments the action commenced, skirmishers on either side exchanging a brisk fire. The order was then given for the Fenian skirmishers to fall back. The main bodies on both sides fired several times, when the Fenians advanced at double quick with fixed bayonets. As the volunteers were ranged in the orchard on the other side of a swamp, and separated from the Fenians by a thick brushwood, Col. O'NEILL saw that continuing upon the charge while they occupied so good a position was useless, and so gave the order to fall back. The volunteers believing this a retreat, advanced out of their shelter at a run. The Fenians then returned to the charge, and the volunteers gave way, retreating rapidly in the direction of Ridgeway, the Fenians following closely in pursuit. After pursuing them for over two miles they stopped, while the volunteers went on to Port Colborne.

From my presence on the field during the action I can assure you that this information is entirely reliable, other reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

The loss on the Fenian side was about six killed and 15 wounded; that of the volunteers 23 killed and wounded in all. The Fenians fought bravely, throwing off coats, vests, and even shirts, and fighting in this half naked state. There were very few of the Fenians in uniform. The Louisville men had blue army jackets, with green facings, and the Cleveland men green blouses and caps, the remainder being diversely clad.

After stopping the pursuit, the main body of Fenians proceeded down the Garrison road back toward Fort Erie, leaving a guard over the wounded of both sides, who, with the prisoners, were stationed in the farmhouses along the road.

The names of all the killed and wounded are not obtainable at present. The following comprise as many as I can obtain:

MICHAEL PORTER, of Buffalo, shot badly in groin.

MICHAEL YEARY, of Buffalo, slightly wounded in arm.

S. THOMPSON, of Memphis, killed.

Three Cincinnati men, names unknown, lay dead on the field under the scorching sun.

DANIEL WHEELAN, of Company A, Cleveland Rangers, wounded in neck.

Further on toward the woods two others lay perfectly dead.

Of the Canadian volunteers I can speak more reliably. The Lieutenant-Colonel, name unknown, was killed at the first fire. Also Lieut. P. S. ROUTH, of the Hamilton volunteers; Ensign MALCOLM MCMENAN, of Toronto; Corporal NEWHOUSE, of the Queen's Own; CHARLES LUGSDEN, of Toronto, very dangerously wounded. Another dead body was found in the woods. BRENNOCK FORD, also of the Queen's Own, of Toronto, was shot in the leg; J. M. STUART, Thirteenth Battalion, of Hamilton. His linen was marked "U. S."

The Volunteers were fourteen hundred strong, made up of the Toronto Volunteers, the Queen's Own, Hamilton Volunteers, and King's Artillery, from Port Colborne. They reached Port Colborne by the down train. Col. BUCHANAN was in command of the entire force.

The fight commenced at 8 o'clock and was over by 9, but skirmishing on the part of the Fenians was kept up until 10 o'clock A. M.

The Fenian army was entirely out of provisions, not having eaten anything since yesterday. Unless supported soon they must succumb, as the volunteers and regulars are said to be advancing on all sides.

A large number of the Fenians carried prayer books in their pockets, and in the case of one man, a rifle ball pierced the book, lodging near the inner cover. Lieut. ROUTH, when dying, asked permission of Col. O'NEIL to retain his sword, which was granted, and a guard was instructed to see that it was not taken from him.

A portion of the volunteers, about one hundred strong, under Captain KING, were stationed behind the main body during the fight, as a reserve. They were ordered up, but did not arrive before the main body was routed.

On arriving at Fort Erie a position was temporarily taken on board the tug steamer *Thomas Rob*, but in a short time they came again on shore, remaining in the neighborhood of Waterloo Ferry. They went through a number of evolutions, and seemed a well-drilled body of men.

At about 3:30 P. M. a small force of about 13 Fenians was seen crossing the brow of a hill, near the ferry. The volunteers immediately prepared to advance upon them, and as the Fenians retreated, the task of capturing them seemed easy; but just as they reached the base of the hill, about 800 Fenians appearing and charged precipitately down upon the volunteers, taking them completely by surprise. The volunteers broke and scattered through the woods, exchanging over one hundred shots with the Fenians.

About seventy prisoners were taken by the Fenians. A number of the volunteers retreated on board the tug, and when they got out into the stream fired on the Fenians.

All along the shore stragglers from the volunteers ran almost crazy in their endeavors to procure shelter. The beach was covered with guns and knapsacks thrown away in their flight.

The regulars are expected to arrive at any moment, and the Fenians are preparing to give them a warm reception.

Reinforcements are to be sent across to-night to the Fenians; also stores and provisions—how I cannot say.

Liberal Contributions for the Canadian Volunteers—More About the Ridgeway Fight—The Regulars on the Field—The Leader of the Fenians Shot.

TORONTO, C. W., June 2, 1866.

Various firms here have sent large supplies of stores to the army. There is great sensation in the city over the losses.

The *Globe's* extra has a telegram, dated at Port Colborne, saying that the Fenians are being driven back half a mile. They have rallied and have succeeded in driving back the volunteers, who are now retreating, with fifteen killed and upward of fifty wounded.

It is thought that the Fenians will not be able to carry on the pursuit far. The volunteers hope for the arrival of the regulars. In the meantime they have retreated on Port Colborne, where they arrived at 2oon.

The fight commenced two miles from Ridgeway, at 8 A. M. Fenians were secreted in the bush.

The volunteer column, under command of Col. BOSKER, left Fort Colborne this morning at five o'clock, and on their arrival at Ridgeway attacked the Fenian position. The Queen's Own opened the fight attacking the Fenian skirmishers, whom they found behind a snake fence, the main body being in the bush.

The fight soon became general. At first the Fenian skirmishers were driven back, but the volunteers soon found themselves outnumbered and forced to retreat, whereupon the whole body of Fenians advanced upon them. Some confusion then spread in the volunteer ranks, and the officers had difficulty in keeping the men in order.

On their arrival at the railway station the volunteers were got into some order, and the column is now in Port Colborne in full retreat.

A later dispatch to the *Globe* says that passengers have just arrived from the battle-field of this morning. The Sixteenth and Forty-seventh regulars and the battery of Royal Artillery, Col. HOSIE, are on the ground.

The leader of the Fenians has been shot.

A Montreal dispatch says that Col. WHEELER, in passing Great St. James-street, remarked that the courage of the volunteers would soon waver, when a Mr. HOOD knocked him down. He arose and disappeared quickly.

The Invaders Pillage a Whisky Shop—A Panic, and Arms Thrown into the River.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 2—5:30 P. M.

A large body of the Fenians yesterday, while encamped at Frenchman's Creek, advanced to FRENZERBY'S dock, near the lower ferry, and took possession of a small saloon kept by a man named STEPHENS. While there they used up all the provisions and drink on the premises, and relieved STEPHENS of about $100 in money, a horse and some wearing apparel.

At about 8 P. M., one of the party who was out scouting brought in a dispatch to the Captain in command, who immediately ordered the men under arms, then giving STEPHENS fifty cents he ordered him to heave a number of boxes of ammunition into the river. There were fifteen boxes marked "1864." There were 1,000 rounds of ammunition in each box. While STEPHENS was throwing the boxes in, the Fenians went down the river, carrying their muskets.

Another report says that the Fenians left Frenchman's Creek at 4 A. M., and started for Ridgeway, a village about nine miles above. Before starting they burned over one thousand stand of arms, and threw almost as many more into the river. A number of the latter have been fished out this morning, and there is a pile of gun-barrels at the creek.

At about 10 o'clock there was a report that a battle had taken place.

Fenians on Their Way to the Front.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Saturday, June 2.

On the afternoon train coming West yesterday there were six car loads of Fenians. One company of 120 were uniformed and carried several Fenian flags. They got off at Rome. This morning there arrived 74 more from Binghamton, with five cases of arms, bound East. They made arrangements to send off the first of the week a large number. Money was raised to send them forward. Great enthusiasm prevails among the Brethren.

Operations near Fort Erie—Fenian Attempt to Recapture Prisoners—They Fail, but Capture Several Canadians.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 2.

A gentleman from the other side reports the following:

The tug *Robb* from Dunville, without forty Fenian prisoners taken at Ridgeway, was lying at Fort Erie dock at 3 P. M., when a body of about two hundred Fenians came over the hill and fired into the tug. The tug backed into the stream, and fired two shots while floating down.

The Fenians then attacked a company of volunteer artillery posted in the town.

After a brief resistance the Canadians waivered and finally gave way, retreating down the river bank, rallying at times.

The tug steamed down keeping abreast of the Canadians.

Firing shortly ceased and the Canadians surrendered.

The affair lasted about twenty minutes.

The Fenians did not capture any of their men.

The fight was witnessed by a large number of persons on this side.

The Forces Who Fought at Fort Erie—A Captain Wounded—Rumor that a Fenian Captain Was Killed.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 2—4 P. M.

The force in the Fort Erie fight was all volunteer, consisting of detachments of the Welland Canal Field Battery and Dunville company of about eighty men. The fight lasted only twenty minutes. Capt. KING, of the Welland Battery, was severely wounded in the leg, and will suffer amputation. Two other volunteers were wounded, but none killed.

It is reported that a Fenian Captain was killed—name not given.

Names of Some of the Killed and Wounded—Hopeless Position of the Fenians—The British Forces—Who Gave the Order to Retreat?—Conflicting Stories.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 2—6 P. M.

The *Express* publishes the following list of the killed and wounded:

Fenians—Thos. Gilman, Schuylkill, Penn., bayonet wound; Thos. Rafferty, Cincinnati, mortally wounded in the stomach.

Canadians—Ferguson Schofield, Port Colborne, severely in the leg; John Bradley, Slabtown, in the leg; John Harbson, Port Colborne, in the thigh and below the knee.

The Fenians at last accounts still held the place, but the force is too small to cope with the British regulars and volunteers now on the way from Chippewa to the scene of action. They had reached Black Creek a few miles from Fort Erie.

The British force consists of the Forty-seventh, Sixteenth and Tenth Royals and the Royal Artillery, and several companies of Canadian volunteers, making altogether a force of not less than 3,500 or 3,000 men.

At the battle at Ridgeway neither force had artillery, but some of the Canadians are said to have had repeating rifles, while the Fenians were armed mostly with the ordinary muskets.

Col. STARR, of Kentucky, is said to be the one that gave the word to the Fenians to scatter and save themselves.

The number of men on both sides did not exceed two thousand.

The stories of parties who did or pretended to have witnessed the battle at Ridgeway are so conflicting that it is almost impossible to get a true account. Some still assert that the Fenians drove and whipped the Canadians, and others stated just the contrary.

Further from Fort Erie—Expectation of a Fight During the Night.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 2—8:30 P. M.

A fight at Fort Erie is considered certain to-night.

I can learn of no accessions to the Fenian ranks in the last twenty-four hours.

Surprise is expressed that no news has been received from other points of any demonstrations. Somebody has failed to come to time, and these Fort Erie Fenians will be sacrificed, as they have no supplies and must be hopeless of any success in this region.

The Movement Along the Niagara Frontier—Maneuvring of the Canadian Troops—Their March After the Invadrs—Good Behaviour of the Fenians.

CLIFTON, C. W., Saturday, June 2—8 P. M.

The excitement along the border has not at all abated to-day, but is rather increased by reason of offensive operations by the Canadian forces. A report was prevalent late last night that the Fenians being largely reinforced is not fully confirmed. It is supposed that they received but few accessions to their numbers. Their operations betray considerable military skill, acting thoroughly on the defensive as yet.

They are menaced to-day by two columns, moving in opposite directions—one organized at Fort Colborne, the formation of which is not fully ascertained, but is said to be about two thousand strong, infantry and artillery; another, under Col. PEACOCK, of Crimean reputation, and now commander of the Sixteenth British regulars.

This column is comprised of one battalion, the right wing of the Sixteenth, five companies; two battalions of the Tenth Royal Volunteers, of Toronto, and another battalion of volunteers, designation unknown, with one battery of the Forty-seventh Royal Artillery, with six Whitworth guns.

This force moved from Chippewa at about 6 o'clock this morning, marching directly to Black Creek, where at first it was supposed the Fenians would be met. On approaching that vicinity it was ascertained that the invaders had marched westward, to meet the column moving from Port Colborne. Col. PEACOCK pressed on vigorously in pursuit, stimulated to greater haste by a report that the Fenians had surrounded a detachment of the Port Colborne force.

All information received from citizens is exceedingly unsatisfactory. No one could tell the direction the enemy had taken nor his strength. Localities and distances were all contradictory. They were thus led in circuitous routes, causing unnecessary marching under a severe sun.

At 1 o'clock they reached a little town called New Germany, or Germantown, seven or eight miles west of Fort Erie. There it was reported that the Fenians had encamped on a ridge three miles south.

The march to this point was exceedingly trying to the men, numbers of them falling with sunstroke. The road was lined with stragglers. The information was so unreliable that PEACOCK wisely halted his column and put his men in camp.

Immediately after reports were received that the Fenirns had attacked the advance of the Port Colborn column, driving the red coats back upon their main force with considerable loss. No figures were given.

The affair was said to have occurred nearly south of Germantown, at a point where the Fenians were then encamped, thus indicating that they had certainly held their ground.

Col. PEACOCK deemed it prudent to get into communication with the other force before proceeding farther, because of the uncertainty of the force of the enemy. Nothing further therefore was accomplished.

Reports from Port Colborne are anxiously awaited.

An engagement will undoubtedly trke place. The advent of the Canadian armies has had a wonderful effect on the citizens, who are all ready now for fight, and flocking in crowds to the front, with muskets, to volunteer their services.

A squadron, composed of militia and cavalry ordered out in this region, is now rendezvousing at Chippewa. They will be a valuable auxilliary to Col. PEACOCK, and will enable him to gather positive information and move intelligently.

The supposed policy of O'NEIL, who is commanding the Fenians, is to prevent a junction of the two columns of Canadians. He hopes to defeat them in detail.

I notice in the Sixteenth Regiment the large numbers of Irishmen who profess loyalty, but fears are manifested as to their disposition when placed face to face with the Fenians. It is rumored in the army that the Commander-in-chief of the Canadian forces has issued orders to give no quarter and take no prisoners. This is doubtful, but many subordinate officers express their determination to act on that rule.

The Fenians still continue to conduct themselves in a manner to win praise from their enemies. They destroy nothing unnecessarily, and refrain scrupulously from pillaging. They impress horses and cattle when they need them, and what provisions they want, but no more. No outrages to citizens have been heard of. A few citizens have been arrested, but they were soon released and permitted to return to their homes.

More About the Fight Near Fort Erie—Three Fenians Killed and Two Canadians—The Fenians Encamped on the Site of the Old Fort.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 2.

It is stated there was about one hundred of the Volunteers captured by the Fenians. There were three Fenians killed and two Canadian soldiers.

Capt. KING, who is a doctor at Welland, will probably lose his leg. He has by permission been brought to Buffalo.

A well known Buffalo Fenian, named BAILEY, is so badly wounded that he is not expected to recover.

The Fenians are now encamped at the Old Fort, and picket the river down to the village of Fort Erie, a distance of two miles. Watch fires can be seen and apparently signals.

A United States revenue cutter has arrived this evening from Cleveland, and another is expected immediately.

The river is patrolled and orders given to fire on everything trying to cross. But the Fenians, now in this neighborhood, express their determination to cross at all hazards.

A prominent Fenian asserts that to-morrow will be a big day, and important news will be heard from other points.

When the Fenians gobbled up and drove the Canadian Volunteers at the Fort Erie fight, the spectators on this side cheered lustily.

There is a doubtful rumor that Col. O'NEILL was slightly wounded.

The Capture of a Hundred Volunteers—Both Parties Fight Well—Surgeon Gone Forward.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, June 2.

News comes *via* Buffalo that the Fenians, after the skirmish with Canadians, cut off about 100 of a party of volunteers sent around to flank them, and captured the entire party.

Private dispatches *via* Colborne confirm particulars of a skirmish already sent, and state that both parties fought desperately, but the volunteers were overpowered by superior numbers of veterans.

A number of volunteer surgeons have left for the seat of war, and nearly two thousand troops as reinforcements. The Canadians are given credit for indomitable pluck.

Latest News From Buffalo—No Probability of a Fight Before Sunday—Great Things Then to Be Done.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 2—Midnight.

From present appearances, and from the present position of the English troops, there will be no engagement to-night, but it is apparently inevitable early to-morrow. When it does come off, a full account will be sent.

A Naval Force Sails from Chicago—Attack on Sarnia Contemplated.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, June 2—8 P. M.

Information telegraphed here by Col. MONTGOMERY, Commandant of the United States forces at Port Huron, Michigan, is that the Fenians contemplate an attack on Sarnia to-night, and that three vessels, believed to be armed and manned by Fenians, have sailed from Chicago.

Something Going On near Ogdensburgh—A Fenian Rendezvous at Malone—Great Excitement on the Canadian Side.

OGDENSBURGH, Saturday, June 2.

There is nothing stirring at the Fenian rendezvous at Malone. I crossed to Prescott, and found great excitement prevailing there over the news from Fort Erie. The streets are alive with militia. Eight or ten companies are under arms. The ferry-boats from this place are closely watched. The troops are greatly exercised, as the belief is prevalent that Fenian spies are among them.

From the Vermont Frontier—Fenians Pushing Along Toward Ogdensburg—The Town at St. Albans Unusually Quiet.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Saturday, June 2.

Detachments of United States troops have gone hence to Malone, on the Ogdensburg road, midway between Ogdensburg and Rouses Point, and will probably picket the frontier.

Gen. MANAN is expected to-night, with more Massachusetts Fenians. He will take command of the troops from that State.

Gen. SAMUEL P. SPEAR is in chief command.

The Fenians will not move immediately from this point.

There are but few in town, which is as quiet as any country village on the Sabbath.

Gathering of Fenians at Malone to Move upon Cornwall—Effort to Proclaim Martial Law.

TORONTO, Saturday, June 2—4 P. M.

Another dispatch from an operator below says that the Fenians in large numbers are at Malone, N. Y., opposite Cornwall, evidently bound for that place, 28 miles distant.

ex M. P. P. DALY is circulating a petition to the Government to proclaim martial law.

Gen. Sweeney Said to be at St. Albans with a Large Force—Col. O'Connor with Fifteen Hundred Men.

TORONTO, Saturday, June 2—3 P. M.

The *Telegraph's* Montreal special says that reliable information has been received that Gen. SWEENEY is in position at St. Albans with a large force. The operator at St. Albans says he can't get any reliable information. The reporters for the Boston papers say there are 1,500 under command of Col. O'CONNOR. They have no arms in sight, but have orders to go into camp at Fairfield, five miles above St. Albans.

Movements of United States Troops From the Vermont Border.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Saturday, June 2.

Detachments of United States troops have left this place for Malone, N. Y., by the Ogdensburgh road. They will probably picket the frontier.

Gen. MCMAHONEY is expected here to-night with more Massachusetts Fenians. He will take command of the troops from that State.

Special Observations at St. Albans—The Fenian Officers There—The Town Quiet.

ST. ALBANS, Saturday, June 2.

I came up last night direct from New-York. At Troy we took in about one hundred Fenians, amid great cheering; at Butland three hundred more, from Boston, Springfield and Fitchburg, all able-bodied men.

Eight boxes of Fenian goods were seized and sent back to Burlington, last night, by Col. LIVINGSTON, commanding the United States forces here, which consist of two companies of the Third Regular Artillery, Brevet Col. HAMILTON and Brevet Majors CUTLER and TAUSSILL, from Fort Warren. It is reported that these troops will not remain long here, but will take some other point to head off the indefatigable Fenians, some of whom left for Malone last night, *viâ* Champlain and Ogdensburgh Railroad.

Swanton, eight miles distant, is mentioned as a Fenian rendezvous.

The Fenians in this section are commanded by Major SPEAR, a regular United States officer, who served under Gen. MEIGS, in Texas, with Lieut.-Col. JOHN A. BROWN, Third Fenian Cavalry, as Assistant Inspector-General. The Fenians here consist of the Third Regiment Irish Infantry, of Massachusetts, commanded by Col. O'CONNOR. Four companies of the Second are here also, under Major TREANOR. Col. MICHAEL SCANLAN, commander of the Third, has not yet appeared here. Col. O'CONNOR was ordered to report here, and is awaiting orders.

Headquarters of the United States as well as Fenian officers are at the Weldon Hotel. It is not likely either will remain long in this vicinity.

Col. BROWN, the Fenian Inspector-General, advertises a large amount of ammunition for sale, supposed to be the arms seized by the United States officers yesterday.

Most of the Fenians go into the country on arrival, while others loiter in town.

St. Albans is remarkably quiet. The local militia are ordered to hold themselves in readiness for any emergency, but at present there seems to be no danger that the public peace will be disturbed.

The United States District-Attorney and United States Marshal HENRY are also on the ground.

A camp of Fenians is located outside the town.

Fenians at Rutland—The Movement Toward the Border.

RUTLAND, Vt., Saturday, June 2.

About 150 Fenians passed through this place about 1 o'clock this morning *en route* North. They were in charge of officers wearing side arms, and were perfectly mute as regards their destination or object. But from parties who arrived on the same train with them, we learn they were to bring up at or near St. Albans, and there await further instructions from the Commander of the Army of the Irish Republic in Canada.

The Fenian Rendezvous in Vermont—Seizure of Fenian Arms—Splendid Behaviour of the Troops—Nobody Drunk

FAIRFIELD, Vt., Saturday, June 2—7 P. M.

Gen. SPEAR and Col. O'CONNOR visited the Fenian camp this evening. They made arrangements to provision the troops.

The people of Frirfield express themselves entirely satisfied with the conduct of the Fenians. I have seen the men, and they present a more orderly appearance than any body of troops I ever saw during the rebellion under similar circumstances. Although short of provisions, storekeepers say they have nothing to complain of. On the contrary, they are entirely satisfied with their presence.

Farmers are selling beeves and other provisions at cost on the entire route between St. Albans and Fairfield, a distance of eight miles, through the Green Mountains.

Scarcely a drunken Fenian was found in camp.

Seizure of Mysterious Boxes—Further Arrivals of Fenians.

ST. ALBANS, Saturday, June 2—9 P. M.

Eighteen boxes of goods, supposed to be Fenian, were mysteriously taken from the train at this point to-night, as it halted just below the depot waiting for the Northern train to leave. One long box on the 6 o'clock train from the South was seized and proved to contain contraband articles. It was sent to Burlington 7:20 o'clock. The contents were said to be Fenian pikes.

About 140 Fenians came from Boston and other Eastern points on the 6 o'clock train to this place to-night, and a less number on the 7:20 train. The number on this train could not be ascertained, as many got off before the train reached the depot, and dispersed.

Fenianism in the East—The Rush of Irishmen for the Border—Col. Sinnott Again in Motion—Departure of Gen. Mahon—Interesting Trash from St. Albans—United States Troops Going There.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 2.

The Fenians and the Fenian war is the all-absorbing topic in Boston now. The street scenes are not unlike those which attracted so much attention when Fort Sumter was assailed. The bar-rooms, the theatres and all places of public resort are filled with Fenians and anti-Fenians, and their debates are attended with much earnestness and enthusiasm, and beside the abundance of talk and discussion there is apparent a manifest desire to really accomplish something to relieve the oppression of Ireland.

During the last two days there has been an increased tide of travel from this point to the Canadian border, most of the travelers being of Celtic origin and ticketed to St. Albans, in Vermont. During yesterday and to-day not less than twenty-five hundred have left Massachusetts, and it is rumored had generally believed that there will be additional departures by the trains on Monday morning. The first detachment left here on Thursday evening, and numbered upward of three hundred. At Cornwall the ranks had increased by an addition of one hundred and fifty, and there were many smaller acquisitions at various points along the road between here and St. Albans. The greater portion of these are said to be destined for the cavalry service, of which it is said Fitz-Hugh LEE will have command.

The 5:30 train over the Fitchburgh road took on an additional battalion of about four hundred last evening. They were also destined for St. Albans, and were in command of Col. CONTRA and Col. CONNER.

Col. P. A. SINNOTT, who figured in the late movement at Eastport, has been appointed Adjutant of a regiment which is soon to leave for the front. This gentleman has written a letter to Gen. SWEENEY, apologizing for the charges which he brought against him in saying that he did not mean fight, being now convinced the General does; and he therefore retracts the statements he made. Mr. SINNOTT states that had he had a favorable wind at the time of the Eastport expedition he could have taken Digby, Nova Scotia; that as it was his vessel lay becalmed. At that time many of the English soldiers deserted.

Brig.-Gen. JOHN W. MAHON, commander of the Fenian forces from Massachusetts, also left here to-day, accompanied by between fifty and a hundred men. Gen. MAHON has received a Brigadier's commission from Gen. SWEENY, and he has been designated as the Commander-in-Chief of all the Massachusetts forces. He has seen four years' military service in the capacity of Major of the Ninth Massachusetts regiment, and since his return has been somewhat renowned as a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives for two successive terms, and as a member of the Suffolk Bar.

The quiet departure of these men from the city, followed by such exciting announcements of their arrival in Vermont and Canada, has, as may be expected, created the most intense excitement in and around Boston. The Irish citizens are jubilant and confident of

CURRENT LITERATURE.

DAY AND NIGHT.

From the Pittsburgh Number of the Catalog, for June 18.

BY HAYAO YATION.

I stood on sunset's vague frontier,
Between the bright and dusty spheres,—
And hesitated to advance
Or backward turn my tears.

The Day with tide and surge and gurgle,
The Night that soothes and stings and tarries,
And either sets spirit vast,
Measures epochs upon one cast;
One is his robes of color purest,
One draped in sad, mysterious vesture,
Alone with me and solace and
I look beyond external schemings,
I hear nearly through the hands,
Day said: "My deeds are brave and bold;
I fight and fight, and heap my gold;
My sons must wars and solace find,
And alone I crown who prove their fitness."
Night said: "The pure, aspiring mind
Alone with me can solace find;
Above the day
One draped in sad, mysterious vesture,
Dyed in his robes of color purest,
Alone with me and solace and
I look beyond external schemings,
I hear nearly through the hands,
Day said: "My deeds are brave and bold;
I fight and fight, and heap my gold;
My sons must wars and solace find,
And alone I crown who prove their fitness."

There was joy in the voice of Day, as he spoke of his deeds of strife and victory, and his sons thronged around him, proud of their father's fame. But Night was silent, and her children wept in the shadow of her sable robe.

Then Day said: "Why dost thou weep, my daughter Night? Is not my path the path of honor? Do not my children gain glory and renown?"

And Night answered: "Thy path leads to the tomb, and thy children to dishonored graves. Their deeds are evil, and their end is destruction."

Then Day said: "Night, thou art blind. Thou canst not see the beauty of my path, nor the glory of my children."

And Night answered: "Day, thou art deaf. Thou canst not hear the curses of the widow and the orphan."

Then Day said: "Night, thou art cruel. Thou lovest only the gloom and the tears."

And Night said: "Day, thou art false. Thou lovest only the sunlight and the laughter."

Then Day said: "Night, I will leave thee forever, and dwell only with my children."

And Night said: "Day, I will depart from thee, and dwell only with mine."

So the Colonel's daughter has come, and is busy, shunning."

"Do the Colonel's daughter dress country, perhaps?"

The major looked at the curate reproachfully, as much as to say, "Is this the way you mind your parish?"

"You like going across country, perhaps?" continued the curate, determined to show that he was not to be put down.

"Yes, I do, when papa will go."

"So I suppose you are fond of dancing?"

"I wish I had a partner, I'm sure you would not be long without one."

"Oh, yes! it is the only thing I care for," and Dick looked at the curate's feet, as much as to say, "Those are not to dance with."

"Dick, sure I'm not going to dance with you, so don't be angry. Hurrah for old England! may she never want brave sons!"

"The dear old lass is!" cheered Carter. "Dearer, grander, more to be honored and loved than ever! Come, major, you must drink her health in a bumper."

"Good-bye, and may you and your junior officers again be around Junjee and Jonpore soon!" said Evans, who, according to his wont, had been drinking for the last hour.

"Good-bye, and may you never want brave hearts to lead them!" responded the major, as he filled his glass

1866 will be remembered as a cold, ungenial one, even for May.

The following is a detailed description of the racing:

The Epsom Town Plate of 50 Sovereigns (handicap) for all ages; winners extra. One mile.

Mr. Hodgkinson's Dayrell, by Wild Dayrell, 4 yrs., 7 st. 11 lbs. (inc. 5 lbs. extra) (Elphick).... 1
Mr. Hodgman's Victoria, 3 yrs., 5 st. 9 lbs. (car. 5 st. 11 lbs.) (H. Clarke).... 2
Mr. G. Newton's Pinchbeck, 3 yrs., 5 st. 11 lbs. (A. Reeves).... 3
Mr. Hodgman's Vixen, 4 yrs., 7 st. 7 lbs. (Heartfield).... 0
Mr. Alwyn's Tom Coke, 3 yrs., 6 st. 10 lbs. (car. 6 st. 11 lbs.) (Page).... 0

Betting—5 to 3 against Dayrell, 3 to 1 against Victoria, and 4 to 1 against Vixen.

The favorite got away with a clear lead, having *Vixen, Victoria* and *Tom Coke* to the turn for home. Here the lot closed up, and ran in company to the road, where *Victoria* headed her stable companion, and came on in attendance upon *Dayrell* to the inclosure, where the latter drew away, and won in a canter by three lengths. *Pinchbeck* a bad third, close up with whom came *Vixen*, fourth.

The 87th Derby Stakes of 50 sovs. each, h. ft., for 3 year olds; colts, 8 st. 10 lbs., and fillies 8 st. 5 lbs.; the second horse received 100 sovs. out of the stakes. Mile and a half. 274 subs.

Mr. R. Sutton's b. c. Lord Lyon by Stockwell (Custance).... 1
Lord Ailesbury's ch. c. Brother to St. Albans (T. French).... 2
Duke of Beaufort's ch. c. Rustic (Cannon).... 3
Mr. Bowes' b. c. Westwick (Ashmall).... 0
Mr. W. C. Brown's br. c. Harefield (Nightingall).... 0
Mr. Rickards' br. c. Knapsack (Deacon).... 0
Lord St. Vincent's b. c. Redan (H. Grimshaw).... 0
Marquis of Hastings' b. c. Blue Riband (Cowley).... 0
Count F. de Lagrange's b. c. Plutus (Parry).... 0
Lord Exeter's b. c. Knight of the Crescent (J. Adams).... 0
Lord Stamford's ch. c. Freedom (A. Edwards).... 0
Mr. T. Dawson's br. c. Stabber (Morris).... 0
Baron Rothschild's b. c. Janitor (Wells).... 0
Baron Rothschild's b. c. Robin Hood (J. Daley).... 0
Mr. W. Hanks' ch. c. Hidalgo (Carroll).... 0
Prince Soltykoff's br. c. Duke of York (J. Mann).... 0
Mr. Chaplin's b. c. Vespasian (J. Grimshaw).... 0
Mr. Watt's gr. c. Strathconan (J. Snowden).... 0
Mr. Bigby's ch. c. Abergeldie (J. Goater).... 0
Mr. R. C. Naylor's ch. c. Monarch of the Glen (T. Challoner).... 0
Mr. Savile's br. c. The Corsair (Loates).... 0
Mr. G. Bryan's ch. c. Laneret (Lynch).... 0
Mr. Savile's b. c. Sealskin (Doyle).... 0
Lord Glasgow's b. c. Toxophilite, dam by Game Boy—Physalis (J. Osborne).... 0
Mr. Lincoln's b. c. Tacitus, (Maidment).... 0
Mr. McKenzie's The Czar, (Cameron).... 0

Betting—6 to 5 on *Lady Lyon*, 5 to 1 against *Rustic*, 12 to 1 against *Redan*, 15 to 1 against *Toxophilite* colt, 20 to 1 each against *Blue Riband* and the *Bribery* colt, 25 to 1 against *Monarch of the Glen*, 30 to 1 against *Vespasian*, 33 to 1 against *Knight of the Crescent*, 40 to 1 against *Abergeldie*, 50 to 1 against *Strathconan*, 66 to 1 against *Westwick*, and 1,000 to 15 each against *Plutus* and *Robin Hood*.

The customary interval of an hour appointed for the accommodation of those holding paddock tickets for the inspection of the six-and-twenty competitors having elapsed, the bell rang for clearing the course. This was scarcely done when *Lord Lyon, Monarch of the Glen* and *Hidalgo* were seen threading their way from Tattenham corner, the trio having performed their toilet at the Warren stable. The favorite was, of course, the centre of attraction, and as he reached the stand in charge of his owner the confidence of his partisans was considerably increased by Mr. Sutton raising his umbrella above his head in answer to their repeated plaudits. Scarcely had this little episode subsided than the remainder of the field made their appearance, headed by *Strathconan, Rustic* and *Blue Riband*, who, having taken their preliminary canters, returned to the inclosure, and then joined Mr. M'George. As usual, they missed the first and most favorable opportunity of getting away, through *Tacitus* jumping round the contrary way, and in consequence nearly half an hour was consumed before a satisfactory start was accomplished. Soon after the colors of *Freedom*, wide on the right of the moving cavalcade, were seen in advance, in whose wake were seen *Stabber, Robin Hood, Blue Riband, Knight of the Crescent, Redan* and the *Bribery* colt in close company; a length or so on their left came *Toxophilite* colt, with *Westwick, Janitor, Vespasian*, and *Abergeldie* forming the next division, in the rear of whom were observed *Tacitus, Harefield, Laneret*, and *The Czar*, the latter being left at the post. As they entered "the furzes" by the mile and quarter post, *Blue Riband* rushed to the front, and, heading *Freedom*, who immediately disappeared from the van, came on with the running at an improved pace, evidently to serve his stable companion, *Robin Hood* holding the second honor, closely attended as they fairly rounded the turn into the old course. Here *Lord Lyon* was seen gradually moving to the front, and when fairly on the hill he ran up to the quarters of the Baron's second string, attended with the most jealous solicitude by his most dangerous opponent *Rustic*. To these succeeded *Knight of the Crescent, Redan*, the *Bribery* colt, *Strathconan, Vespasian, Janitor*, and Lord Glasgow's colt, who followed the leaders in a body round the turn into the straight. At this critical point the shouts from the stand announced the defeat of *Blue Riband* and *Robin Hood*, who, before the road was reached, had disappeared from the front, leaving the favorite in the centre of the course, with a slight lead of *Redan*, but the latter dying away to nothing in the next few strides, the pair gave way in turn to the *Bribery* colt, who came up full of running on the lower ground, and taking a clear lead as they came on appeared to have the two favorites beaten at the distance. Half way up, however, Custance, who had, having ridden with great patience, disposed of the Danebury favorite, gradually drew upon the leader, whom he caught in the centre of the stand, and coming with one run, landed the popular color of Mr. Sutton in the last stride by a head. There were three lengths between the second and third, Lord Exeter's colt finishing a head in the rear of *Rustic*. *Janitor* was fifth, *Strathconan* sixth, *Vespasian* seventh, and *Blue Riband* next. Then came, nearly in a line, *Redan, Monarch of the Glen, Westwick* and *Robin Hood*, who headed a lot of pulling-up horses, the extreme rear comprising *Freedom, Stabber, Duke of York, Harefield, Tacitus, Plutus* and *Knapsack*. The two latter, who were beaten off a long way, were pulled up, and did not pass the post.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Race for the Derby.

The noise and the hubbub were hushed for a space something less than three minutes, when the usual roar had announced that the twenty-six competitors for the blue riband were off. A cloud of many colors sweeps up the difficult ascent, appears for a moment at the top, and from the Grand Stand you see dimly "the Derby of 1866." It is big with the fate of many a man in the inclosure below you; it bears along with it weal and woe, fortune and ruin. It is not only a race, but a monetary crisis. You see it flashing through the bushes, like a rapid stream through a woodland. Suddenly it bursts round the corner, dashes down the hill, and divides into many parts. You have been watching for a gallant bay, ridden by a rider in a black jacket and scarlet cap, and there he is, in the foremost lot. Near him are two chestnuts—one ridden by a rider in a blue jacket with white hoops, the other by a rider in a red jacket with yellow sleeves; and, as the pace seems to quicken to lightning speed, the two chestnuts and the bay come on together in front of the rest. "*Rustic* wins!" says your right-hand neighbor; "The *Bribery* colt!" screams your left; but a cool observer silences both with a "Devil a bit! *Lord Lyon* wins; why, Custance hasn't moved upon him yet." *Rustic's* chance is over when the Grand Stand is reached; and the *Bribery* colt and *Lord Lyon* go thundering past it neck and neck. Some will tell you the *Bribery* colt led; if so, his lead was of short duration, for *Lord Lyon* answered his rider's call, and, to a spectator on the Grand Stand, was a neck in front at the finish. Nor did the winner seem to have done "all he knew." *Rustic* was third; and so this is an *annus mirabilis*, for three sons of *Stockwell* were first, second, and third—the colt by *Stockwell* out of *Paradigm*, the colt by *Stockwell* out of *Bribery*, and the colt by *Stockwell* out of *Village Lass*. So absorbing was the finish that one scarcely thought about who was after the three *Stockwells*. *Knight of the Crescent*, however, passed the post fourth, about two lengths behind *Rustic*, who was two lengths behind the *Bribery* colt. And so public running was justified, and performance in earnest was shown to be more trustworthy than any "trial." *Lord Lyon* now bids fair to be more famous than the formidable "Frenchman," for the former has never been beaten; he has run in and won five races—the Champagne Stakes (dead heat with *Redan*, counted as a win) at Doncaster, the Troy Stakes at Newmarket, the Criterion Stakes at Newmarket, the Two Thousand, and the Derby, and if he should be victorious in the St. Leger, his career will have been more brilliant than that of *Gladiateur*. Some very clever persons, who informed you with a sly wink that *Lord Lyon* would "never be allowed to win," there was "too much money on him," he would "be the ruin of the ring if he won," and consequently he would be "hemmed in and have his chance extinguished," will now perhaps believe that there is fair play in horse racing, or that Custance is a better general than they took him for. Odds against *Lord Lyon* at starting were sadly to seek, odds on him were more likely, and even money was talked about. Against the *Bribery* colt there would not have been much difficulty in getting 25 to 1, and against *Rustic* men talked of 5 to 1. Wednesday was the first time the *Bribery* colt had performed in public, and *Rustic* had done nothing since he won, as a two year-old, the Clearwell Stakes at Newmarket. As for the dam by *Gameboy* colt (Lord Glasgow's) and *Abergeldie*, their sudden start into favor was shown to have been due to erroneous notions; and the mysterious *Stabber* proved that he had very properly been driven out of the betting. Nor did the long-pasterned *Vespasian* shed lustre upon the first mount of J. Grimshaw since his penal suspension; nor did *Monarch of the Glen* give signs of his reputed improvement since the Two Thousand. *Knight of the Crescent* looked well and ran well; *Redan*, too, galloped freely in the preliminary burst; but *Strathconan*, the gray, met with little approbation. Some were much struck with *Blue Riband's* style, but *Lord Lyon's* appearance elicited a spontaneous cheer. A horse, not set down upon the card, ridden by a jockey in crimson jacket and light blue cap, essayed to run for the "blue riband," but he did not get up the hill at the commencement of the course. Either he broke down or was left so far behind at the start that it did not seem worth while to go on; at any rate his jockey pulled him up before he was more than half-way up the ascent, and came in leisurely with him in the course of the afternoon. The horse is supposed to have been one *Czar*, whom we had the pleasure of meeting at Chester, when he won the Flying Handicap, but whose colors seem to us to have undergone a change.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The Worst Punishment for a Chinaman.

A Chinese had been sent to the hulks at Toulon, for a murder committed in the French possessions in Cochin-China. He appears not to have had the slightest idea of the gravity of his position, having looked on his condemnation and transportation to Europe as a means of proving his devotedness to the religion of Confucius; but he was painfully surprised on his arrival to learn that his magnificent tail of hair was to be cut off. To lose this appendage is considered in China to be totally dishonored, and he was, of course, most anxious to preserve it. However, he was compelled to submit, but the shock was too severe for him, as the moment the scissors cut through the tail of hair he fainted, and was obliged to be conveyed to the hospital.

A Plague of Locusts in Algiers.

A correspondent of an English journal, writing from Algiers, April 30, gives the following graphic account of the late flight of these pests over that province:

"There has occurred here a great calamity, and the poor people are in the greatest distress and despair. A sirocco has been blowing from the Desert and the locusts have come! We heard a few days ago that they had arrived, and were destroying the crops in the plains at the foot of the Atlas Mountains. A week ago they were 16 miles off; on the 24th they made their appearance in a field close to our house, and the whole country is in a wild state of excitement. Our little servant, whose mother has a small farm near, was crying bitterly. All the people turned out with tin kettles, or any noisy thing they could get hold of, beating, rattling, shouting; firing guns, the Arabs yelling everywhere, to try to prevent the locusts settling on the fields or fruit trees; fires of greenwood and sulphur were lighted in all directions; the whole country was dim with smoke. You may imagine the scene. At first there were not so many, only like flocks of young birds. They are great things like enormous grasshoppers, with long legs, large mouths, green and yellow in color, with light colored wings, as long and thick as one's middle finger. All in vain the din and smoke; on they came in clouds till the air seemed full of immense flakes of black snow. A number came near the mulberry-trees in the yard of this house, and our coachman caught a good many to show to us. They do not bite people, but it is horrid to walk out when they come low down; the great things strike against your face or stick to your clothes. You have to keep waving a stick or parasol to frighten them off. Toward afternoon they subsided, and we hoped they had passed over us; but a friend who is staying with us walked up a hill near, on which there is an old telegraph tower, and found that the ground was covered with them; and when he went out again before 6 o'clock in the morning the branches of the trees were thickly covered, and they were all turning their backs to the sun. They do not like damp. There was a great deal of lightning and thunder on the 25th, and some rain, but not enough, as we hoped, to have driven them into the sea, and the next day they were thicker than ever. The people are all out again making every possible noise to keep them from settling in their fields, but I fear there is no hope. It is very unusual for the locusts to come at this season, and it is ten years since they have come at all in such numbers. Two years ago they did some partial damage, but they generally come in July or August, when the poor farmers have taken off the greater part of their crops. Now everything is in perfection. The country is lovely and green and full of flowers; the fruit trees are laden with green almonds, figs and apricots; the mulberries are green and juicy for the silk-worms; the grain in full ear; the vegetables in perfection; strawberries in full season; potatoes green and promising. In a short time, I suppose, the country will be a bare wilderness, and the poor people ruined and starving. I believe they eat the locusts sometimes. The colony is not at all prosperous now, and people were in low spirits before, but this is worst of all. It is, in fact, a terrible scourge. The people say it denotes an unhealthy state of the atmosphere, and that there will be a great deal of sickness, perhaps cholera, so it is very well for every one to get away as soon as possible. The air has certainly been very oppressive the last few days, and singularly hot. The "plague" of locusts is a curious and wonderful sight to any one not personally interested in the havoc and devastation. The worst fact of all is that each one of these thousands of insects makes a hole in the ground and lays about ninety eggs in it, so that there is great difficulty in getting rid of them, even after they have devoured all they can get. One feels so grieved for these poor people—for the farmers especially, few if any of whom are at all well off.

A Hazardous Mountain Survey.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, held in London, Capt. Montgomery described some of the results of the trigonometrical survey of the mountainous region of the Little Thibet, which separates India from the Russian Territories. The difficulties of carrying on the survey were all but insurmountable, for not only did the physical features of the country present the greatest obstacles, but, as the district is beyond the boundaries of the British possessions, the prejudices and suspicions of the Chinese authorities had to be overcome. There are several ranges of mountains, some of them being the highest in the world, one of the peaks, of which a drawing was exhibited, having an elevation of 26,680 feet, or more than 10,000 feet higher than Mont Blanc. It is situated in lat. 36°, and 76° east longitude. A great portion of the survey was conducted above the clouds, surrounded by snow, which sometimes proved very treacherous, and suddenly gave way, sinking down for many feet, and leaving deep chasms. On one occasion mentioned by Capt. Montgomery, his party had spread out their dinner on the snow, and were about to sit down, when the whole of their provisions disappeared, and were buried far below. The difficulty of carrying food and the instruments required for surveying to such heights greatly obstructed their progress, and, to add to the obstacles, part of the survey was carried on during the time of the mutiny in India, and the men employed to assist in the work were Asiatics, who had been accustomed to a hot climate. The highly electrical condition of the atmosphere also interfered with the operations, the frequent lightning rendering it often dangerous to elevate a flag-staff, and one of the theodolites was destroyed. So far as the expedition was allowed to proceed they succeeded in mapping the district with great accuracy, but they were stopped from going further north by the jealousy of the authorities, who would not allow Europeans to enter that part of their territory, and Captain Montgomery was obliged to employ a native agent, whom he had instructed in the use of instruments, to take observations in the lower country as far as Yarcund, the latitude of which town was ascertained to be 39 deg. The person so employed died, or was murdered; but his papers were secured, and from them a generally reliable map has been made. The mountainous region on the north of our possessions in India is estimated to extend 400 miles; and at a distance beyond the mountains of about 300 miles the boundary of the Russian territories commences.

The Late Ex-Queen of the French.

Her dress was, perhaps, too severe and too simple; but, when she walked round the circle of her guests, addressing one after another with an intelligent interest, calling modesty from its shadowy corner, always anxious to show her appreciation of merit, of virtue, of devotion to her husband, or to her children, she had an air of self-possession, of dignified ease, which may well have forced M. de Talleyrand to say of her, "*C'est la dernière grand dame.*" She was very pious, but her piety was, if I may say so, purely personal; it could not be compared to the religious passion which, under the old *régime* and during the first restoration, had tied *le trône et l'autel*—religious and political interest. Piety, with Maria Amelia, was not a weapon, but a defence; it defended her against the insults of destiny, the injustice of men, the blows of misfortune which fell so often and with so much force on her innocent head. Her religion, while she was on the throne of France, was just the same as when she had no other chapel but that room in Claremont, where every Sunday her children and grandchildren congregate round her before a simple altar to receive the sacraments from a priest who was neither a cardinal nor a bishop. What thoughts must there have crossed her mind during her long exile! Is it a wonder if her soul liked to rise above the troubled horizon of human events, and longed for rest? Religion and destiny conspired to soften her character, naturally firm and proud, as behooved a grand-daughter of Maria Theresa, with gentleness and indulgence. Anger and hatred had no place in it; she could find an excuse for all faults and all sins. She lately learned with much pain the news of the death of M. Dupin, who had accepted office from Napoleon III., though he had been the friend and counselor of Louis Philippe. She was so accustomed to him; "it always seemed to her as if she would again hear his step and the noise of his shoes." She was adverse, as the King was himself, "to social executions," much as she cared for honesty and virtue. Indulgent as she was, there was about her an air of undoubted authority, which was never lost even in the circle of her own family. It was touching to see the almost childish deference shown to her by such strong, energetic men as the Duke de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, the Duke d'Aumale—warriors, men of action, used to command. She was, as it were, the living tie of the *faisceau* of the Orleans. They all felt it: she was not only their mother, she was also their Queen.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

The Episcopal Wig.

In his recently published sketches of the English clergy, Mr. Trollope points out the important revolution corresponding to the abandonment of the Episcopal wig. No one can calculate how much awe has departed from the popular mind as a direct consequence of the change. Bishops, indeed, still wear aprons, and on due occasions they indulge in the glories of lawn sleeves. But there is something about a wig, irrational as the ornament may appear to the thoughtless, which is peculiarly propitious to majestic dignity. If the judges gave up their wigs we should anticipate the abolition of capital punishment; it would be scarcely possible to pronounce sentence of death in a natural head of hair. The Speaker without his wig could never preserve order in the House of Commons; he would sink to the level of the President of a Continental Assembly, and would soon be ringing a bell, and indulging in conversational sparring matches with honorable members as though they were his fellow-creatures. The disappearance of the Episcopal wig undoubtedly corresponds to a change of character in the same direction. The old be-wigged Bishop was one of the glorious abuses of the British Constitution. He might be receiving a princely income, filling his best livings with his relatives, laying in a cellar of port, and defrauding his successors by taking fines for leases up to the last day of his life. He was able, in short, to live in harmony with a wig; he was a being to whom it was impossible to look up without the reverence due to complete success in life; he had done thoroughly well for himself, and it was proper that men should speak well of him. The ordinary Bishop of the present day is cruelly shorn of his glory as well as of his head-dress. No one feels that he is really an abuse, or, in other words, that he is deserving of much envy. He lives in a palace, and has £5,000 a year, but he does not break out into that exuberant and portly prosperity the contemplation of which is so truly delightful to the benevolent mind. He has plenty of work, and seeks for the reputation of being a good man of business; which means that he answers all his letters punctually, and never gets into a scrape.—*Saturday Review.*

An Apology for Assassination.

Karl Blind has addressed to the London papers a sort of apology for the crime which his step-son attempted to commit. In it he says: "With bleeding heart and bowed down with grief I place the palm of martyrdom on the grave of him who has been his mother's pride and delight, and whom I will ever regard as my true son. A nobler, a more loving nature than his it would be impossible to imagine. From love of country and freedom he was carried away to sacrifice himself, in order to spare to his fatherland the miseries of a wicked war. His was a heart full of devotion, full of filial kindness, full of the most generous aspirations. If others blame him, let it not be expected that I, to whom he looked as a father, should give the right to any one of saying that I reprobate him whose inspirations have been the purest, and who has enthusiastically—although to the deepest sorrow of my disconsolate wife, of myself and my family—given up his promising life in his country's cause."

Embalming.

The people of Paris, the ladies in particular, have always been celebrated for the perfection to which they have carried the art of swathing, painting, adorning, and embalming their living bodies, and great therefore is the gratitude inspired by Dr. Audiguier for his new invention, which leaves to these dearly cherished living bodies all their attraction when dead. The very announcement, as made by Dr. Audiguier in the papers, is sufficient to make those who feel themselves on the wane experience a yearning for the perfections with which they are to be endowed in the grave. "No more mutilation," says the doctor, "no more cutting, no more indiscretion, no more manipulation, no more uncertainty of result, but the most entire success insured by the system." The body may remain entirely dressed, the man may be interred in his habit as he lived. The embalming liquid is taken into the stomach, and when the deceased has been made, as it were, to drink a glass of this precious mixture, the coffin is filled with a vegetable powder, of which the doctor kept the secret, and the work is done! He calls his method that of ingestion, by way of opposition to the old system of injection, which has been weighed now for nearly thirty years and been found sadly wanting. The operation lasts not more than twenty minutes, and the corpse will last forever. In two or three months' time it acquires the hardness and color of stone. The experiment has been tried at Marseilles, in presence of the whole of the faculty of that place, first on the body of a woman already presenting symptoms of decay; then upon that of a man who had died of general dropsy, then for distended to the highest degree; and upon that of a young girl who had died of consumption. All three were placed in a situation as trying as possible to the efficiency of the system, in a damp cellar in the middle of Winter, and exposed to the burning rays of the sun during the Summer months. The pine-wood coffins were of the ordinary make, badly jointed, thin and porous. One year afterwards, in the presence of Dr. Cettie and Dr. Braquier, these bodies were found not only in a state of preservation, but were completely mummified—they had assumed the hardness of dried wood or the hardest stone.—*London Globe.*

The Prince of Wales and His Duties.

Complaints of the manner in which the Prince of Wales performs some of the duties devolving upon or undertaken by him have appeared in several of the London journals. A correspondent writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*: "I trust it will be permitted me to say outright what is whispered a good deal, that on some public occasions, and when the Prince has come into the society of considerable men, he has shown just a little indifference to the exercise of that 'princely courtesy' aforesaid. To go no further back, I venture to say that at the Royal Academy dinner there was a degree of impatience of the ceremonies of the occasion, and an indifference to the dignity of other men there, which was remarked upon very generally. This is not a great matter, it is true, but it has its significance; and I think it quite as well that it should not be shirked. We are all ready to render our utmost homage and duty to the Prince; the Prince has some duties to us too—duties easy of fulfillment, but not trifling enough to be disregarded." The *Spectator*, also referring to the Royal Academy dinner, remarks that, "the Prince appeared pleased, but, considering that he came very late, was in rather an unseemly hurry to get away. The Archbishop of Canterbury, warned that 'he must be brief,' was, of course flustered; but Lord Derby seemed, to many of the guests, to prolong purposely his remarks on the National Portrait Gallery, in silent protest against the Prince's haste. Before the President had exhausted the list of toasts of which he had spoken as essential, and, as it has been said, while Mr. Disraeli was meditating something good in reply to an expected toast, the Prince rose, was followed necessarily by Sir Francis Grant, and the assembly cut short. We fear the Prince of Wales is getting impatient of the social duties which his position imposes. But at least in assemblies like this, where he is, though the first in rank, very far from the first in public interest, he should forbear till the great men have said what the public wishes to hear."

A Disappointed Adventurer.

Capt. Magnan, who had assumed during the late Polish insurrection the somewhat ambitious title of "Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Navy," and who visited Paris for the purpose of raising able seamen for that rather shadowy service, has just died, worn out with disappointed ambition, at the little humble village in the south where he first beheld the light. Poor Magnan's dreams were many. When that of leading a Polish fleet to victory over the Russians in the Black Sea was dissipated by the complete quelling of the rebellion, he turned his attention to the wrongs suffered by the blacks on the west coast of Africa, "who," in the words of the programme issued in his name to the merchants of Marseilles, "had been cheated, robbed and plundered by the English and American Captains to a frightful extent." Magnan proposed, therefore, to the Chamber of Commerce of Marseilles to freight a vessel with all kinds of French toys and *articles de Paris*, and to proceed to Senegal, whence he would ascend the Falemé, in iron boats, and bring back a whole cargo of the gold with which it is well known the sands of that favored river abound. The Chamber of Commerce, albeit but little given in general to the encouragement of dreams, granted his request, and the little yacht *Emma*, built by the Duc de Grammont, and bought by Alexandre Dumas for his cruise in the Mediterranean during the Italian war, was placed at his disposal. But ill luck seemed to follow the adventurer. For once Fortune refuse her usual favors to temerity; the little vessel, mismanaged and overcrowded, foundered almost in sight of port, the cargo was completely lost, and only part of the crew escaped. Since the catastrophe Magnan has lingered in despair at being driven into that obscurity he both hated and despised, and in the full prime of his life has given up the battle without having struck a single blow.

The Paris Exhibition.

The gravity of events, and the eventuality of war, have not slackened the works for the Great Exhibition of 1867. The great interest which the Emperor takes in everything concerning the Exhibition is a proof of the exceptional importance which he attaches to that event. Every day the Commissioner-General goes to the Tuileries to give an account of the state of the works and of the measures adopted. Last week the Imperial Commission had under consideration the draft of a decree by which the Emperor would add to the prizes to be adjudged to the Exhibition a sum of 200,000f. from his privy purse. One prize of 100,000f. is destined for the workshop or factory in which the concord between capital and labor, master and workmen, should be most clearly proved. Ten other prizes of 10,000f. each will be given on the same conditions, without distinction of country or nationality. The distribution of rewards is to take place on the 1st July, 1867, in the palace in the Champs Elysees with great solemnity, so that those who have obtained them may enjoy, until the close of the Exhibition, advantages which the distinction thus conferred on them would produce. The expense to be incurred by this *fete* is estimated at 800,000 francs, which sum sufficiently indicates the magnificence intended. Until the opening of the structure in the Champs de Mars, there are to be prepared in the palace in the Champs Elysees as many rooms as there will be countries exhibiting, so that the Commissioners and delegates from each country may meet at their convenience in a special place. From the 1st of April, 1867, the day of the opening of the Exhibition, the palace in the Champs Elysees will be closed, and the exhibitors will find at the Champs de Mars a vast universal club, the concession of which has already been granted.—*Opinion Nationale.*

The Vanity of Riches.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* records, as worthy of notice, the death of the last descendant of the Nabob Dupleix, the celebrated Governor of Pondicherry. The coat of arms granted him by Louis XV., for the diplomatic triumphs gained by him over the English in India, the correspondent says, glittered for the last time over the portal of Saint Philippe du Roule, as the modest coffin which contained the last of the Dupleix was borne out to the cemetery. Of the great seige of Pondicherry, of the glory and magnificence of Dupleix, of his riches and his disgrace, of his humiliation, of his poverty and miserable death, nothing is remembered now. Even the *fête* which he had instituted at Pernan, his native place, to celebrate the raising of the siege of Pondicherry has long been discontinued for want of the funds which he had intended to be annually devoted to the dowry of one of the village maidens. He died in the most abject poverty, after having had at his command whole multitudes of men and millions of rupees; and the faithless agent charged by him with the settlement of the perpetual fund for the good work of which he had been dreaming for years beneath the hot, scorching sun of India, and amid the strife and bloodshed with which he was surrounded, never having sunk the money, the celebration of the one great souvenir of his life, that too has passed away, and his very name is now no more. When the Ministère des Finances was entered by the mob in 1830, the last appeal of Dupleix, imploring a settlement of his claim of thirteen millions against the Government, was thrown out among other papers scattered to the winds. It fell into the hands of the Professor of Philosophy at the College Louis le Grand, who had it framed and glazed and hung up in his classroom, where it afterward served as illustration to many and many a lesson on the vanity of riches, and the varied conformation of the wings they make to themselves when they flee away.

Timing a Race.

According to Benson's chronograph, the Derby of 1866 was run in 2 minutes 49 seconds. Those who are curious to know how this calculation is obtained may be glad to have the explanation of the inventor: The chronograph consists of an ordinary quick train lever movement, on a scale sufficiently large to carry the hands for an 8-inch dial, and with the addition of a long seconds hand, which traverses the dial, instead of being, as usual, just above the figure VI. The peculiarity of the chronograph consists in this seconds hand and the mechanism connected with it. The hand itself is double, or formed of two distinct hands, one lying over the other. The lower one, at its extreme end, is furnished with a small cup or reservoir, with a minute orifice at the bottom. The corresponding extremity of the upper hand is bent over so as to rest exactly over this puncture, and the reservoir having been filled with ink of a thickness between ordinary writing fluid and printer's ink, the chronograph is ready for action. The operator, who holds tightly grasped in his hand a steel string connected with the mechanism peculiar to this instrument, keeps a steady look-out for the fall of the starter's flag. Simultaneously, therefore, with the start of the race, the string he holds is pulled by him, and at the same moment the upper hand dips down through the reservoir in the lower, and leaves a little dot or speck of ink upon the dial. This is repeated as the horses pass the winning-post, so that a lasting and indisputable record is afforded by the dots on the dial of the time—exact to the tenth of a second—which is occupied in running the race.

Chinese in Paris.

The members of the Chinese embassy at present in Paris are continuing their visits to all the public buildings, great establishments, and other sights in the capital. They examine everything without expressing the slightest surprise, and make observations remarkable for impartiality and good sense. At Lyons they admitted that the machinery for weaving silk worked well, but refused to admit that it was superior to that of China; on the other hand, they greatly admired the mode of dyeing, to which they acknowledged that their own was inferior, although they had before believed it to be unequaled. The cleanliness and maintenance of order in the streets of Paris have placed Baron Haussmann very high in their estimation; the lighting of the streets has also obtained a considerable share of praise, less from the invention than from the excellent organization. They are little sensible to the charms of music, and consider it as the least agreeable of noises. The scenery and transformations in the *Bicheau Bois*, at the Porte St. Martin Theatre, highly pleased them, although they could not understand the applause of the audience at the semi-nude exhibitions on the stage. Among the embassy is a youth aged hardly fifteen. After having remarked the magnificence of the shops, he questioned the interpreter as to the pecuniary resources of the French, and having been told that they were one of the most wealthy nations in the world, he naively asked: "Then why do they come to China to gain money."—*Galignani.*

Tom Hughes as a Boxer.

Everybodo knows Tom Hughes—or Tom Brown, which is just as good, and very much better than "the member for Lambeth"—was one of the founders of the Working Men's College in Great Ormond-street, and has always taken care that there should be a judicious mixture of play with their work. By his means a gymnasium was fitted up, a cricket club got up, and a boxing class established. And those who have attained any skill with the gloves will agree with us that sparring is exercise, and that it may be taken anywhere. One evening when Hughes was at the College he looked in upon this class; an experienced hand was on the floor, and instead of treating the tyros with consideration he was knocking them about pretty considerably, until at last they declined, one and all, going on with such a one-sided game. Hughes had been looking on very quietly, saying nothing; but he now stepped forward. "I should like to have a turn if you don't mind," he said in his quiet way. "Very happy," said the other; "have you ever had the gloves on before?" "Oh, yes! two or three times." They soon stood face to face, and before his antagonist could say "Jack Robinson"—if he had any wish to say so—Hughes sent him sprawling on the floor. He got up angry, but Tom was cool, and punished him to his heart's content, and then told him that he hoped the next time he had to spar with beginners he would remember that evening and be tender.—*Court Journal.*

The Queen's Tobacco Pipe.

In an article on the London Docks in the London *Railway News* there is the following statement: In a corner of the vast tobacco warehouse is a peculiar institution officially designated the "kiln," as is indicated by rude lettering on the door with the initials "V. R.," and a clumsy drawing of a regal crown. The outer door unlocked and its massive iron bars removed, access is obtained to a gloomy space in which quantities of spoiled tobacco, cigars, tea, and contraband goods are waiting the next lighting of "the Queen's pipe." The pipe occupies the centre of the space, and consists of a circular brick-stalk, kiln-shaped at the bottom, and about five feet diameter within. A side door lettered "V. R., the kiln," gives access to the interior. By this opening the tobacco, cigars, &c., are thrown into the kiln upon a fire placed at the bottom. The last time Her Majesty's pipe was lit it consumed 8 cwt. of cigars, and the time before that 80 tons of tea. Waiting a future lighting of the pipe are a number of very valuable books, all destined to destruction for attempted evasions of the Customs or Copyright Act. It is suggested that these articles, now wantonly wasted, ought to be utilized as a source of revenue.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The marine vivary at Boulogne, erecting under the superintendence of M. Edouard Betencourt, is intended for the exhibition of adult living fish. The altitude of the rocks will be about 70 feet, and the caverns underneath will have some 12 to 14 feet headway, wherein will be a series of reservoirs, into which sun and air are admitted through fissures. This vivarium opens up a new and interesting page for the study of marine zoology and botany.

English papers announce the death of Mrs. Cushman, which took place at Brixton on the 7th. Mrs. Cushman was a native of Boston, Mass., and some years ago accompanied her two celebrated daughters, Miss Cushman and the late Mrs. Sheridan Muspratt, to England. The lamented deceased was largely endowed with those qualities which attach friends and command respect. To a cultivated and refined mind she added a warm heart and great delicacy of feeling, which rendered her society delightful.

A riot took place at Nuremberg recently in consequence of the price of beer having been raised. The mob broke the windows of the brewers' residences, and also destroyed the seats, tables and utensils of the drinking shops. The police, with detachments of troops, were necessary to restore order. A proclamation was addressed to the population by the municipal authorities; but the new tariff, the cause of the disturbance, has been maintained.

A new disease, to which Dr. Cattani gives the name of *Acetonemie*, has been described in the *Journal de Pharmacie*. It is thought to be produced by the formation of a chemical compound called *acetone* in the system. This arises from the formation of organic matter, especially of grape sugar, in the stomach. The disease sometimes, though not often, proves fatal in a few hours. The remedies are purgatives and stimulants.

Steam omnibuses are to be established in Paris. The company propose to run from the Champs de Mars to the Bastile, making six halts. The omnibuses drawn by horses take an hour and twenty minutes to perform the distance; the steam company undertake to accomplish it in forty-five minutes, including stoppages. The existing omnibus company protest against the organization of the steam company, as a violation of their contract.

The journals of Geneva mention numerous accidents from the fall of avalanches, in consequence of a sudden melting of the snow. In a locality of the Grisons a man was killed, and in another the course of the Rhine was checked for some hours. Above Zerretz, in Lower Engadine, the road was blocked up for a distance of 500 feet by a slip of snow from the mountain.

Mr. J. B. Mason, of Tenby, England, writes to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, identifying Hoyle's Cave, near that town, with the Cave of Belarius, mentioned by Shakespeare in "Cymbeline." He says the descriptions of these two caves agree in three points, namely, in the distance from Milford Haven, situation with regard to the sea, and capability of harboring outlaws.

At a recent sale of antiquities at Chester, England, one of the lots was a well-attested relic of Miles Coverdale, the translator of the first English Bible, consisting of a silver-mounted box, containing a metrecarpal bone of the right hand of the reformer, taken out of his grave in Cripplegate Church, London.

The King of Dahomy recently testified his appreciation of Mr. William Craft, who has a school in his vicinity, and who is a famous fugitive slave from Georgia, by sending him a present of six slaves!

Attachment Suits Against A. S. Mercer of "Continental" Fame.—J. W. Balch and Elizabeth Thorn have commenced attachment suits in the Fourth District Court against A. S. Mercer, and for causes of action alleged as follows: Balch complains that in January last he contracted with Mercer for the passage of himself and family, consisting of six persons in all, from New-York to the port of Seattle, in Washington Territory, on the *Continental*, for which he paid Mercer $650. That at the time of entering into said contract, Mercer represented that the vessel would sail immediately, but that she was on the contrary detained several months, during which time the plaintiff was under great expense, and was compelled to pledge his baggage with a boarding-house keeper at Jersey City, and that Mercer promised to redeem it for him. When the vessel was prepared to sail Mercer refused to receive plaintiff on board and to act up to the terms of the contract, notwithstanding he has received and retained the passage money. He now brings suit to recover the $650 paid Mercer, $500 expenses incurred from his detention in New-York, and $1,150 damages, making in all $2,350. Mrs. Thorn, in her complaint and affidavit, states that she contracted with Mercer for the passage of herself and three children, for which she paid $400, but that Mercer refused to receive them on board when the steamer sailed. Part of her baggage had been previously sent on board and was taken away in the ship. She seeks to recover $400 paid to Mercer, $200 for the value of her baggage, which was lost, and $600 damages, making $1,200 in all.—*San Francisco Bulletin, April 30.*

Curious Relic.—Mr. Thomas C. Lawson, an Englishman residing upon the Marquesas Islands, has forwarded by Capt. Barrett, of the *Sunbeam*, to our care, to be sent to President Johnson, at Washington, a fan which has been sacredly preserved by the chiefs at the Marquesas Islands. This fan, among those chiefs, was valued from its historical associations. More than fifty years ago Commodore Porter, commanding the *Essex*, visited those islands during what Americans speak of as the "last war." In a skirmish between a boat's crew of the *Essex* and some natives, this fan was pierced by a bullet, hence it became sacred in the estimation of the natives. Mr. Lawson asserts that he received the fan from a chief who had received it from a former chief, who received it from some preceding chief. He furnishes the names of these chiefs in regular succession. He is very particular in giving the names of these several chiefs and many other facts respecting the history of the fan. [illegible] that it might have come down from "olden times," and, unquestionably, has been long in safe keeping among the people of those islands. Knowing the habits of Polynesians in regard to such relics and traditions, we can place the utmost reliance upon these statements of Mr. Lawson. Perhaps these chiefs and Mr. Lawson may have been prompted to send this relic in compliment for the presents sent out by Mr. Lincoln as a reward for rescuing Mr. Whalon, of the whaleship *Congress*.—*Honolulu Friend.*

POLITICAL.

GOV. FENTON AT HOME.

A Speech to His Neighbors and Friends.

The Jamestown *Journal* gives this report of the speech made to his neighbors and friends by Gov. Fenton a few days since:

He thanked his friends and neighbors for their kind reception. Public recognition and welcome is a higher reward to the public servant than pecuniary considerations, and especially the welcome of those whom early associations, business connections and social relations have endeared to us. To him there was something profoundly gratifying in this welcome of friends on his return home for a few days from the cares and responsibilities of public employment. It revives the pleasant memories of the past, the scenes of early ambitions, hopes and trials; it brings the contact of kindred, and the bonds of patriotic affection and good will here find fresh proof and inspiration. For a moment at least he seemed to realize "how insignificant in the sight of heaven are the principal objects of ambition on earth." He had not, he said, the strength nor preparation to respond in a manner fitting the great demonstration of his fellow-citizens, beside he had not much ability or success in expressing his views and discussing propositions and principles without previous reflection and preparation.

They would not much care to have him refer at length to his public acts in State administration, for these were fully known to them, and were already approved or condemned by them. He would be pardoned, however, for saying that whatever abilities he possessed had been sincerely directed to the justice, economy and integrity of public affairs, and to the progress and freedom of our noble commonwealth. Individuals there were who felt aggrieved at some things he had done or omitted to do, but he had reason to hope that the great majority of people were satisfied with his aims and his acts. He then referred to the delicacy and responsibility involved in the exercise of the pardoning power, that some complained that he opened the prison doors too quick in some cases and too tardily in others. Other persons were aggrieved that he had interfered against special legislation, which, it was claimed, was intended to promote individual enterprise and protect individual rights, and others who had secured the legislative indorsement authorizing State aid in behalf of meritorious projects which were calculated to develop the resources of the State and add to our importance and prosperity. His reasons against and asked for relief or assistance from the State Treasury were fully set forth in his messages to the Legislature, and he hoped and believed that full consideration would lead even those more immediately interested to acquiesce in his reasons for postponing for the present these undertakings. It seemed to him that with the burdens now resting upon us, and with a tendency to engage in extraordinary enterprise and speculation, we had all better observe the practice of individual and public economy and the most approved methods of business conduct. Whatever his success or his errors in these and other matters of public concern, he did not forget that he occupied the official position that had been occupied by a Clinton, a Tompkins, a Marcy, a Seward, and others hardly less conspicuous, and surrounded with the monuments of their wisdom, and in the light of their great achievements he constantly prayed for the intelligence and comprehension which would enable him to grasp the mighty problem of our true interests, and enable him to transmit the fame and prosperity of our great State undiminished to his successor in office.

He then spoke of the important relations New-York sustained to the peace, the progress and freedom of the country and to the commerce and civilization of the world. He referred to our manufacturing, mechanical and agricultural interests, and passing from these matters of personal and State interest, congratulated his fellow-citizens upon the hopeful view of our national affairs. We had passed through a period of trial unknown to any other people, with our national traditions and glory undimmed, our prosperity unchecked, and our manhood developed and strengthened. We had shown of how little importance were individuals when placed in the pathway of national unity and freedom, or opposing the pulse of American manhood and destiny. The great body of the people remained true to the principle of our institutions, steadfast in their faith and their courage—determined that the just fruits of a cause made solemn and sacred by the blood of their first born in the cause of liberty, shall not be jeopardized or lost. [Applause.]

Not only must the Republic be maintained in integrity and vigor, but the loyal people everywhere, at all times and in all places demand that the equal rights of all men before the law shall be protected wherever the flag of our country floats. [Great applause.] Nor did he believe the period was very distant when all men without regard to race or color, with only the probable conditions of intelligence, would be clothed with that equal political right which enable men, in the language of an eminent statesman and reformer, "not so much to govern others as to protect themselves from misgovernment." Let us not, however, be impatient, nor in too much haste. It takes time to work great social and political changes, and organic reforms in the structures of society. The history of men does not teach us to expect the abandonment of prejudices or errors rapidly. There is longevity in the cause of social and political freedom, and it works slowly on through the centuries. Turn over the page of history and we shall see how measured and to us how moderate, has been the progress of society from barbarous to humane, from despotic to free. We may not accomplish now all we want, but with a faithful adherence to fundamental truths, we shall, at least, secure safety for the present, and peace, freedom and security in the future.

He had compassion and charity for men who were educated under the influence of slavery, with long training in falsehoods, cunningly taught and well calculated to influence and prejudice, but he knew of no principle of ethics or rule of wisdom that commands a people to place the dearest interest of Government in the hands of men so fresh from purposes hostile to its best interests. The soldiers of the Union army who met them on bloody fields, periling life in defence of our sacred cause and rights will not care to do it, and the citizens at home who sustained, aided and cheered them throughout the dark and trying period, will hardly adventure upon so hazardous an experiment. [Applause.]

Every interest, as well as every intelligent conviction of a free people teach not only that the best interests of government are prompted by constant adherence to fundamental principles, but that the steady progress and improvement of a people is secured by their fidelity and self-denial, rather than by professions to principles and changing expedients to obtain ascendency in the conduct of affairs of Government. What are the observations from the crowded and blood-stained history of the last few years? Who sought to secure the honor of the people, and with conscience and conviction were committed to the liberty, the unity and the life of the Republic? He did not by this intend to arraign the President for a departure from the principles of the great Union Party which elevated him to power, but he confessed great solicitude and some apprehension in regard to his (the President's) present position. He was invited to a consultation with the President a few days over one year ago and just prior to the issuance of the regulations and the Amnesty Proclamation for North Carolina. He thought that, in addition to the classes of persons who should participate in the election of delegates to a convention to form a new Constitution for that State, that all those who had been regularly mustered into the service of the United States and had borne an honorable part in upholding the standards of the Union, should also be admitted to the rights of suffrage. The President thought differently, and enforced his views with earnestness. While not convinced of their entire correctness, he felt bound to defer to the President's superior information and experience. He did not, however, then suppose that the President was to go further than to experiment, so to speak, with three or four of the insurgent States, say North Carolina, Florida, Louisiana and Tennessee, so that when Congress assembled, if the evidences of loyalty were satisfactory, that these States should answer as an example and guide under the sanction of Congress for all the others. He confessed to the difficulties attending these questions of reconstruction. In one thing, at least, our friends should have no doubt or disagreement, namely, that a constitutional amendment adjusting the basis of representation in Congress, so that the Southern States should not, through the denial of suffrage to the blacks, hold an advantage in the same ratio in the lower House of Congress. It is manifestly unjust that negroes who do not vote should count in favor of those who will not let them, and against other States where suffrage is more liberal and impartial. Let us have voting population for the basis. He was unwilling to accept a rule for the white race which did not apply to the black, and that there could be a distinction on the ground of complexion alone, was at war with the genius of our popular form of government, and in conflict with the principles upon which it was founded. He had no doubt, however, with the exercise of patience and fidelity, that we should in due time reach the true solution of all these difficult and now disturbing questions. He believed that a common patriotism as well as a common interest, will finally bring the President, the Representatives and the party to act upon a common ground. Whether so or not the contest is not over. He need not invoke his neighbors and friends to continued vigilance and firmness—they could not be in doubt what course to pursue. The mariner was sometimes so much involved in the storm that his needle and compass failed, and the stars could not be seen for a guide, but we are in no such difficulty and doubt. We have only to hold steadily on our course. The loyal sentiment of the great Union Party is committed by its unclouded history to a policy which alone leads to stable peace and the maintenance of the national honor—the policy based upon enduring principles, which administers the Constitution in the spirit of freedom, while realizing that there can be no permanent safety without a constant observance of the fundamental rights of man. This is our cause. The honor of victories won would be fruitless without the honor of pledges fulfilled. The triumph of the battle-field would have little value unless they lead to lasting national security. Let us in this work so act that in the end we shall have our Government as our fathers intended in the spirit of freedom and enlarged equality. Let us so conduct ourselves that when the work of restoration is complete, the world shall acknowledge its excellence and mankind shall know its value and power to the furthest civilized country and to the latest generation.

In conclusion, the Governor again thanked his friends on personal as well as public grounds for the imposing and hearty reception.

Gerrit Smith and Jeff. Davis—A Letter to Chief-Justice Chase.

Gerrit Smith has written a letter to Chief-Justice Chase, the object of which is set forth in the opening paragraph, as follows:

"I see that Jefferson Davis is to be brought before you for trial. I believe you have not the right to try him; and I hope you will hold you have not.

Your Court administers the Constitution—not the law of war. But neither Jefferson Davis nor any of his fellow revolutionists are under the Constitution: nor have they been, since the contest they embarked in became a civil war. They are under the law of war—under the law of the conqueror—as exclusively as would be Mexico, were it she, instead of the South, that we have conquered. In saying exclusively, I do not forget that our governmental action is to the contrary. But this hybrid action—this weak and cowardly vacillation between the Constitution and the law of war—this dealing with the South, now under the one and now under the other—proves nothing but its own absurdity. The South, if peace between her and the North is restored, is again under the Constitution. If it is not restored, (and her non-representation in Congress and our troops in the midst of her are among the things which proves it is not,) then is she still under the law of war. Under this law let her be punished for the violations of this law—be it for starving our prisoners, for assassinating our President, or for slaughtering on the battle-field our surrendered prisoners. Under this law, if they participated in any of these crimes, let even her Davises and Stephenses and Lees be tried; and, I add, that for no offence whatever should they be tried by any other than a Military Court.

But why do I put the South on the footing of a conquered nation? I do so, 1st, Because in the light of the teachings of the wisest and most advanced publicists, she is on it; 2d, Because our Government is committed by its own acts during the war to regard the South as on this footing; and 3d, Because of the abundant and conclusive reasons there are why these publicists should have taught as they did, and why our Government should have acted as it did."

To establish this point Mr. Smith goes into an elaborate argument. He then says:

"How great would be the sorrow of all the oppressed nations of Christendom, at learning that the Chief-Justice of the United States holds that in a civil war, and even in a fully developed one, there remains the crime of treason and work for the executioner! They would feel fresh alarm, while every despot would feel himself more firmly seated than ever. Surely, America, with all her boasted love of freedom and human rights, and with all her deference for numbers, should not be guilty of subjecting the vanquished party in a civil war to the law of treason. There will probably be many more civil wars. The great majority of them will originate in the interests of freedom. Some of them—perhaps many of them—will result adversely to her. When they do, shall the conquering tyrants be able to plead the example of America—of Republican America—of freedom-loving America—for hanging the vanquished Washingtons and Franklins? God forbid! But it will be claimed that the Washingtons and Franklins, having a just cause, should not be hung; and that the Davises and Lees should be, because their cause is unjust. Unavailing distinction! For the conqueror would have but to hold (and for that his own bare word would be his sufficient authority) that his own cause is just and the enemy's unjust—and then his way would be clear to go straight to hanging the Washingtons and Franklins.

On the other hand, there is not in all Christendom one enlightened friend of human right, who would not rejoice in the influence on the cause of human rights of your refusing to recognize the crime of treason in a popular rising, after it has reached the stage of civil war. For there is not one such, who would fail to see in the refusal a proper respect and deference to numbers; or who would fail to see in it the making of revolution more easy; and, what is far better, the making of Governments more studious of justice in order to prevent revolution. By the way, there are some who deny the right of revolution in a republic—especially in a republic where suffrage is as extended as in our own; and hence do they deny that the revolutionists in a republic are entitled to the humanities of the law of war. But there may be as unendurable oppressions in a republic (there have been in our own) as under monarchy or oligarchy. It is not where the oppression is, but how great it is, which affects the question of the right of revolution."

In conclusion he writes:

"The North has desolated and estranged the South. Whether all this was or was not necessary, it is nevertheless clear that her present work is to win and comfort and bless the South. Great as is this work, it can, however, be done. It is true that the President has, by his unwise policy, sadly demoralized the South. For that policy, by the way, he is not to be severely judged. It grew almost necessarily out of his unavoidable Pro-Slavery education. It is true that, though he found the South humiliated and sober, and in a state to respond to the claims of truth and reason, he has, by the pernicious expectations which he has excited in her, turned her quite away from listening to those claims, and turned her quite back again into her old habits of arrogance and tyranny. Nevertheless, Congress could have recovered her, by promptly announcing its unalterable policy of impartial justice to all her classes. Then would the South have respected Congress. Now she despises it. Then would Congress have converted the South. Now the South is converting Congress. No 'Civil Rights Law,' and no other substitute for entire justice, can save the South. No promise of protection to that portion of her people whom it leaves stripped of their own power and natural right to protect themselves, can save her. Without equal justice in all things to all her people, she will go straight on to greater horrors than those she has emerged from—even to the horrors of a war of races. The absurd position of the President and of one member of the Cabinet after another, and of one member of Congress after another, that the conqueror, though acknowledged to have the entire control of everything else in the conquered States, has only a partial control of suffrage in them, will not suffice to cheat the blacks of the South, and least of all, their Great Avenger.

I have said that we must deal with the South in the spirit of impartial justice. We must also deal with her in the spirit of great generosity and great love. We must claim no indemnity for the past. We must exact no unnecessary security for the future. We must subject her to no changes and no disabilities, which are not indispensable. If the breaking up of her large landed estates to parcel them out to her white and black poor is not demanded by her people, we must not insist upon it. If, by putting the ballot in the hands of her blacks, it will not be necessary, in order to save her, to withhold it for a season from her whites who were involved in the guilt of the war, then are there strong reasons why we should not insist upon the probation. One thing more. The South is poor, and the North is still rich. Would it be too large an expression of fraternal love to save the South for some five or ten years from the imposition of direct national taxes?"

Mr. Lincoln's Account of his Journey to Washington.

George W. Childs has just published the first volume of Benson J. Lossing's *Pictorial History of the Civil War in America*, in which appears the following account from the late President of his famous flight to Washington:

While in Washington City, early in December, 1864, the writer called on the President, with Isaac N. Arnold, member of Congress from Chicago, one of Mr. Lincoln's most trusted personal friends. We found him alone in the room wherein the Cabinet meetings are held in the White House, whose windows overlook the Potomac and the Washington Monument. At the request of the writer, the President related the circumstances of his clandestine journey between Philadelphia and Washington. The narrative is here given substantially in his own words, as follows:

I arrived at Philadelphia on the 21st. I agreed to stop over night, and on the following morning hoist the flag over Independence Hall. In the evening there was a great crowd where I received my friends, at the Continental Hotel. Mr. Judd, a warm personal friend from Chicago, sent for me to come to his room. I went, and found there Mr. Pinkerton, a skillful police detective, also from Chicago, who had been employed for some days in Baltimore, watching or searching for suspicious persons there. Pinkerton informed me that a plan had been laid for my assassination, the exact time when I expected to go through Baltimore being publicly known. He was well informed as to the plan, but did not know that the conspirators would have pluck enough to execute it. He urged me to go right through with him to Washington that night. I didn't like that. I had made engagements to visit Harrisburgh and go from there to Baltimore, and I resolved to do so. I could not believe that there was a plot to murder me. I made arrangements, however, with Mr. Judd for my return to Philadelphia the next night, if I should be convinced that there was danger in going through Baltimore. I told him that if I should meet at Harrisburgh, as I had at other places, a delegation to go with me to the next place, (then Baltimore,) I should feel safe and go on.

When I was making my way back to my room through the crowds of people, I met Frederick Seward. We went together to my room, when he told me that he had been sent, at the instance of his father and Gen. Scott, to inform me that their detectives in Baltimore had discovered a plot there to assassinate me. They knew nothing of Pinkerton's movements. I now believed such a plot to be in existence.

The next morning I raised a flag over Independence Hall, and then went on to Harrisburgh with Mr. Sumner, Major (now General) Hunter, Mr. Judd, Mr. Lamon and others. There I met the Legislature and the people, dined, and waited until the time appointed for me to leave. In the meantime Mr. Judd had so secured the telegraph that no communication could pass to Baltimore and give the conspirators knowledge of a change of my plans.

In New-York some friend had given me a new beaver hat in a box, and in it had placed a soft wool hat. I had never worn one of the latter in my life. I had this box in my room. Having informed a very few friends of the secret of my new movements and the cause, I put on an old overcoat that I had with me, and putting the soft hat in my pocket, I walked out of the house at a back door, bareheaded, without exciting any special curiosity. Then I put on the soft hat and joined my friends without being recognized by strangers, for I was not the same man. Sumner and Hunter wished to accompany me. I said no; you are known, and your presence might betray me. I will only take Lamon, (now Marshal of this district,) whom nobody knew, and Mr. Judd. Sumner and Hunter felt hurt.

We went back to Philadelphia, and found a message there from Pinkerton, who had returned to Baltimore, that the conspirators had held their final meeting that evening, and it was doubtful whether they had the nerve to attempt the execution of their purpose. I went on, however, as the arrangement had been made, in a special train. We were a long time in the station at Baltimore. I heard people talking around, but no one particularly observed me. At an early hour on Saturday morning, at about the time I was expected to leave Harrisburgh, I arrived in Washington.

Opinion of the Attorney-General.

RIGHTS OF PENSIONERS IN STATES LATELY IN REBELLION.

Attorney-General's Office, March 17, 1866.

To Hon. James Harlan, Secretary of the Interior:

Sir: In your letter of the 30th December, 1865, the receipt of which I have the honor to acknowledge, (and which I have not been able to answer because of my engagements in Court,) you state that Hiram Saul was, prior to the rebellion, a pensioner of the Government, and that he received his pension up to the 4th of March, 1861, but since the President's proclamation of the 16th August, 1861, his name, together with the names of all other pensioners residing in the States declared to be in rebellion, had been regarded as stricken from the pension rolls by operation of the act of 4th February, 1862.

You further state that Saul has established the fact of his loyalty during the rebellion to the satisfaction of the Department, and otherwise complied with its rules and regulations, and that his name has been recently restored to the rolls.

You ask me whether under that state of facts, the Department should now pay to Saul his pension from the 4th March, 1861, the date of the last payment to him.

When a state of war existed between the people of the States who were proclaimed to be in rebellion and the National Government, under and by the laws of war, as well as by the act of the 13th July, 1861, all commercial intercourse betwixt the people so in rebellion and the rest of the United States was interdicted and became unlawful. That there were many true and loyal people who resided and remained within the territory declared to be in rebellion is undoubtedly true; but by the laws of war, and the act of Congress, they were made and declared to be public enemies, and intercourse with them was unlawful. One of the worst hardships and evils growing out of a state of war is that the innocent are involved with the guilty.

To be a public enemy is not to be a criminal, and yet the public enemy who is void of crime may, as an enemy, suffer more than the public enemy who is also a traitor. Such may be the fortunes of war as to individuals. The wit of man has not thus far been able to divine and prescribe a rule by which such consequences of war can be avoided.

By the laws of war, then, as also by the provisions of the act of 13th July, 1861, and the proclamation of the President made in pursuance thereof, the Department of the Interior was forbidden from paying any pensioners of the Government, whether loyal or disloyal, who resided and remained within the territory which was under the dominion of the rebels, so long as the war continued, and all commercial intercourse was interdicted.

The provisions of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to strike from the pension rolls the names of such persons as have taken up arms against the Government, or who may have in any manner encouraged the rebels," approved 4th February, 1862, (Stat. 12, 339,) relieve me from the necessity of expressing an opinion upon the question whether taking up arms against the Government, encouraging rebels, or manifesting an interest in their cause would of itself, and without any legislation upon the subject, forfeit a pension.

That act makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Interior "to strike out from the pension rolls the names of all such persons who have taken, or may hereafter take up arms against the Government of the United States, or who have, in any manner, encouraged the rebels, or manifested a sympathy with their cause." Ordering that the names of all such persons shall be stricken from the pension rolls is equivalent to an order that they shall not be paid; and, on the other hand, it is an order to the Secretary, not to strike from the pension rolls the names of persons who have not taken, or may not take up arms against the Government, or in any manner encourage the rebels, or manifest a sympathy with their cause, and is tantamount to an order that their names shall remain on the pension rolls, and that they shall be paid.

By this act, Congress has sought to be just to all the pensioners of the Government who shall remain faithful and true, although for a time, and without any fault of theirs, they must be regarded as public enemies. As enemies, all intercourse with them, under the laws of war, and by act of Congress and the proclamation made in pursuance thereof, was suspended; but, by the act of 4th February, 1862, their rights are saved, and when intercourse became lawful their right to demand payment was revived, and it became a duty of the Government to pay.

It is my opinion, that inasmuch as Hiram Saul has not offended by taking up arms against the Government or the United States, or in any manner encouraging rebels, or manifesting sympathy with their cause, he has still a right to his pension, and that as commercial intercourse is now lawful with the people in his State, that his pension should be paid in full from the date of the last payment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES SPEED, Attorney-General.

Something Wrong in Arizona.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, May 1.

We learn from private sources that the prospects of further and serious troubles with the Indians of Arizona are imminent. Some time ago, three of the hostile tribes—one of them Californian—made an overture to the friendly Mohaves to join them in an expedition for the extermination of the whites, at the same time threatening, if they refused to join the alliance, to make war upon them. The Mohaves declined to enter into the bloody compact, and the hostile "braves" have been as good as their word, and commenced a vigorous warfare upon that unfortunate tribe. Already we learn that some 25 or 30 of the Mohaves have been slain, that they are fast being driven from the banks of the Colorado and compelled to seek shelter in other portions of the Territory. As a consequence, the trade along the river has been seriously interrupted. The steamers have hitherto relied upon the Mohave Indians to furnish them with wood at the different landing-places, but the latter being driven away by their more belligerent brethren, the supply has been suddenly cut off. If this state of things continues long, there is reason to fear the line will be compelled to withdraw, at least temporarily, some of its steamers.

In view of this condition of affairs on the Colorado, the public will learn with surprise that the entire military force, with the exception of a few companies, has been withdrawn from the more northern and central portion of the Territory, and sent South. In other words, the more densely populated regions, occupied by an industrious and staid community, devoted to commercial and agricultural pursuits, have been virtually denuded of troops, while a section of country, chiefly inhabited by "greasers" and miners, the latter having no interest in the Territory, and in some instances not even claiming to be citizens of it, are supplied with efficient garrisons! And this while the warlike Apaches are daily committing outrages within a few stone's throw of the capital of the Territory; while the only friends we have among the Indians are hunted like wild beasts because they remain true to us; and while legitimate settlers are compelled to abandon their ranches and seek refuge elsewhere.

This withdrawal of the troops from the points of real danger, and their concentration in the vicinity of certain mines, gives rise to injurious suspicions. It is more than intimated—it is openly charged—that military officers are more interested in the success of certain "claims" than they are in the pacification of the country. It is alleged that not only subalterns, but those of a higher grade—even those with stars on their shoulders—are silent if not active partners in companies operating within the protection of military lines. Curious stories are also told of presents made by Presidents and Superintendents of companies and others to the wives of officers of high rank—such presents in two instances, at least, running up as high as an $800 piano. Indeed, the current talk among Arizona civilians is said to be that making war upon the red men is about the last and the least thing thought of by some of the representatives of the military authorities; and that for all purposes of protection of lives of settlers, our troops are well-nigh worthless.

We do not, of course, vouch for the truth of these damaging allegations, but give them as specimens of the kind of talk indulged in by persons not given to exaggeration. But there is evidently a screw loose somewhere. The military establishment of the Territory costs, we are told, nearly three millions of dollars annually. The force is sufficient to give a reasonable degree of protection. And yet the people are compelled to rely almost entirely upon their own stout arms and brave hearts as defences against the savage tribes. A campaign against the Apaches was announced with a noisy flourish of trumpets last autumn, but what has been accomplished? Perhaps a couple hundred Indians have been slain, and even for this sorry result we are mainly indebted to a battalion of native troops.

We understand that earnest representations of the condition of affairs have been made to Gen. Halleck, and we trust he will give the subject prompt attention.

An Interview with Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Davis.

From the Richmond Examiner.

We have been handed a private letter, dated Fortress Monroe, May 26, from which the writer, who has the *entrée* of the Fortress, has permitted us to cull some facts touching an interview with Mr. Davis, that "Prisoner of Chilon," whose liberty is contracted by the bounds of the strong Fortress, that for more than a year has held the distinguished gentleman a prisoner, guarded by strong doors, bolts and bars, and the array of a thousand bayonets. The gentleman writes that on Wednesday last he enjoyed a long and interesting interview with Mrs. Davis, who on Thursday accompanied him on a visit to Jefferson Davis' quarters. He found him quite feeble, but he arose from his couch, whereon he reclined, and received his visitor very cordially; expressed himself pleased to see him; said he recollected him in Washington, and inquired for old friends. They had a long talk together. His visitor observed him closely, and found his features much changed—scarcely resembling any of the pictures of him now extant. The gentleman, who is an artist, had some conversation in regard to publishing a picture of Mr. Davis, to complete the set of Lee and Stonewall Jackson, but Mr. Davis shook his head, and declined to sit for his portrait.

The writer further states that he is privileged to furnish Jefferson Davis with any newspaper that he may desire to receive. The Norfolk papers are furnished him through his agency, and any others will be given the same direction when sent to his address, as all matters of this description go through his hands. Mrs. Davis joined with Mr. Davis in the request for some of the Richmond papers. With the liberty of the Fortress accorded to him, and in the enjoyment of the company of Mrs. Davis, the Ex-President can now experience the luxury of reading without having it selected for him by the prison officials.

The proprietors of any Southern newspaper or periodical desiring to furnish Mr. Davis with copies of the same can do so by sending them to "C. Bohn, Fortress Monroe."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 3, 1866.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* announces the death, at Williston, of Hon. Wm. H. French, in the fifty-third year of his age. For a long time he had been a prominent man in State and county. He held various offices in his native town of Williston, and represented it in the Legislature in 1838, 1839, 1846 and 1847. He was a leading member of the "Liberty Party," and in 1844 ran as the Free Soil candidate for member of the Twenty-eighth Congress, against Hon. George P. Marsh.

The Panola (La.) *Star* advertises a runaway negro apprentice with one of those little pictures once so common in Southern papers. A correspondent of the same paper complains that he has in his employ "two up-country gentlemen of African descent, from Brown County, Ohio," who, in his opinion, are "fit for nothing, unless it would be to bait a wolf-trap with," and adds: "But I have no authority from the Bureau to use them in such a way."

The statement circulated in some of the papers recently that the last of the revolutionary soldiers had passed away is incorrect. Samuel Downing, still living at Edinburgh, Saratoga County, participated in the battles of that struggle, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne. He is now 105 years old, but still hale and hearty.

A beautiful young lady, 16 years of age, adopted daughter of Mr. Busher, of Springfield, Ill., was accidently killed last week by the discharge of a pistol in the hands of a boy, who, not knowing its dangerous character, had been amusing himself, with other children, by pointing and snapping it at various persons who chanced to be present.

The St. Louis *News*, of Thursday, says a rumor was in circulation that a son of Esther Lysing, a youth of nineteen, residing at Fort Wayne, Ind., who is heir to a million of property, committed suicide, a few days since, by shooting himself through the heart with a pistol. A letter received states that the rash act was committed in a fit of despondency.

The Maine Union State Convention is to be held at Bangor, on Thursday, June 21. The most prominently mentioned candidates for the Gubernatorial nomination are Hon. Samuel E. Spring, of Portland, and Brevet Major-Gen. J. L. Chamberlain, of Brunswick.

A white metal is found in California which has lately been ascertained to be platinum. It sells there for $6 an ounce, and is used for tipping gold pens with what are termed "diamond points," for which purpose about 400 ounces are annually exported from San Francisco.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Herald* asserts that the lake steamboats now use fish for fuel. Huge sixty pound sturgeon are flung head-foremost into the furnace. The oil assists the combustion of the wood—twenty sturgeon being equal to a cord of wood in the production of heat.

A number of agriculturists in Camden County, New-Jersey, have invested over $10,000 in the cultivation of tomatoes, from which they intend to manufacture vinegar. Hundreds of additional acres of ground will be planted this year for the purpose.

During a severe storm at Leavenworth, on the 19th, five men were struck by lightning on the Military Reserve, north of the city, near the mouth of Two-Mile Creek. Four were killed instantly, and the fifth badly scorched, but not fatally injured.

Eighteen subscriptions, of $5,000 each, toward the first $100,000 for the proposed Harvard College memorial, have already been obtained, and a gentleman stands ready to give the twentieth $5,000 whenever the nineteenth name is added to the list.

Congress has given to Mrs. Herndon, the widow of Capt. W. L. Herndon, who perished in command of the steamer *Central America*, the exclusive right to publish for fourteen years the report of the exploration of the Amazon, made by that officer.

Hon. E. D. Culver has resigned the office of United States Minister to Venezuela and returned home. Hon. James Wilson, of Indiana, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

LOCAL NEWS.

Under date of June 2, Dr. Bissell, Deputy Health Officer, reports that 26 new cases of cholera have been received from the steamer *Peruvian* on board the hospital ships in the lower Bay, and 12 deaths have occurred since his previous communication. He also reports the arrival of the brig *Bertha* from Ponce, Porto Rico, with a suspicious case of fever on board—two of her crew having died of the disease during the passage.

An infernal machine, in the shape of a cigar box filled with gunpowder and matches, was found by Mr. Huelstal, proprietor of a restaurant at No. 37 Mercer-street, on Friday night. The box had been placed in the hallway with the evident intention of firing the premises for the purposes of plunder. The box was carefully emptied. No arrests have yet been made.

There was much excitement in the vicinity of Coney Island and Gravesend Bay yesterday on account of a rumor that President Schultz and the members of the Board of Health had decided to seize the southwest portion of Coney Island, and erect thereon suitable buildings for quarantine purposes. The story runs that possession of the place will be taken to-day.

The examination in the case of Riley against Hughes, which was to have been resumed yesterday before United States Commissioner Betts, was adjourned till Thursday next, owing to the absence of Ex-Recorder Smith, counsel for Riley. Hughes and his counsel were present and ready to proceed.

More than two hundred German societies are to assemble in Union-square on Monday afternoon to give expression to their views respecting the new Excise Law. Treasurer Manierre, of the Excise Board, has received from licenses $710,000.

An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner Wildey, over the remains of Arthur Mariette, a house-painter, whose death was the result of a fall from a scaffold, in Grand-street, on Friday. Verdict, accidental death.

United States Commissioner Osborn, yesterday, committed John O'Donnell on a charge of passing nine counterfeit fifty cent currency stamps on the 21st of April.

The Border News.

We have another mass of conflicting rumors, surmises, guesswork, (and a few facts,) from the Canadian border. It is impossible to put the hundred or two of dispatches into any coherent and intelligible narrative, so we must leave the reader to sift and arrange for himself. The only important fact that is well established, is that the Fenians who crossed over to Fort Erie undertook yesterday a march along the Great Western Railroad toward the Welland Canal; that they were followed and overtaken by a small force of Canadian militia, and a pretty lively fight followed. The militia at first had the advantage, but soon lost it, and were compelled to fall back. They were followed, and before night the Fenians were back again at Fort Erie. Here there were other skirmishes, begun by an attempt on the part of the Fenians to recapture some of their men who were prisoners on a boat at the wharf. They did not succeed, but managed to capture a large number of the Canadian land force. It is generally supposed that a more determined fight will be made to-day, in which the British regulars will take part. All accounts agree that the Fenians are poorly armed and entirely without provisions, and unless they received men and food last night they are in rather discouraging positions.

There is a gathering of Fenians on the Vermont border, near St. Albans; and rumor locates another considerable force somewhere near Ogdensburg. The Canadians are, of course, greatly excited, but they do not seem to be very badly scared.

The Noelte Extradition Case.

The proceedings in the matter of the extradition of Carl Noelte, the Prussian, have not only been curious, but have in their course raised some questions which reach even to the framework of our Government, and form one of the infinite ramifications of the State sovereignty discussion.

The facts in the case are substantially as follows: Proceedings were commenced in behalf of the Prussian Government, in March last, to obtain the extradition of Noelte under the treaty with Prussia, as being charged with forgery. The necessary affidavits were made, and on them the usual warrant was issued by a United States Commissioner to secure the arrest of Noelte, with a view to his extradition. The warrant was issued to the Marshal of this district, who found, on proceeding to execute it, that Noelte was in the custody of the Sheriff of this county, under a warrant issued out of the Supreme Court of the State, at the suit of the parties in Prussia whom he had defrauded. The Sheriff refused to deliver up his prisoner to the Marshal, who accordingly made his return to the Commissioner of the facts. He also, with the Sheriff's assent, appointed the Sheriff's deputy, who had the custody of Noelte, a Deputy Marshal, to hold him under the Commissioner's warrant also, the effect of which would be that the prisoner could not, by satisfying the claim on which he was held by the Sheriff, release himself from arrest without the Marshal's knowledge.

Another warrant was afterwards issued out of a State court against Noelte, on a claim for an alleged breach of promise to marry, and this warrant was also delivered to the Sheriff.

The position of things even thus far, as will be easily seen, raised questions of great interest. On behalf of the Prussian Government it was claimed that the extradition of an alleged criminal under the treaty between the United States and Prussia, was a matter of too great privilege to be interfered with in this way, and that it was the duty of the Government to carry out its treaty obligations without regard to the opposition of the officials of the State. The Prussian representatives, therefore, insisted that the Marshal should execute the warrant which he held, and should bring Noelte before the Commissioner, taking him by force from the Sheriff, and using the power of the General Government to accomplish this if necessary.

The past few years have not, however, been without benefit in the experience which they have given of the troublesome character of contests between the officials of the United States and those of the State, and the Marshal very properly took time to consider and took counsel of legal advisers as to his powers and duties in the matter.

The result of this deliberation was that the Marshal declined to execute the warrant and take the prisoner out of the prior custody of the Sheriff, holding that he had no authority so to act. The reasons which led him to this conclusion were not, as we suppose, based upon any decision of any court in a similar case, but upon the reasoning of the Supreme Court of the United States in an analogous class of cases, of which the case of Taylor vs. Carryl, reported in Howard's Supreme Court reports, vol. 20, is the most noted. In that case a Sheriff in Pennsylvania held a vessel under a writ of foreign attachment against her owners, and while he so held her, a suit to recover seamen's wages was commenced against her, and under a warrant issued by the United States District Court in that suit, the Marshal claimed to seize the vessel and to sell her in spite of the Sheriff's attachment. The Supreme Court held that he could not do this, but that the vessel in the hands of the Sheriff was under the control of another jurisdiction, against which a warrant of the Courts of the United States was powerless, and the Court cited a previous decision of its own in the case of Thomas W. Dorr, of Rhode Island, in which the language had been used that "an individual who may be indicted in a Circuit Court for treason against the United States is beyond the power of Federal courts and judges, if he be in custody under the authority of a State."

The reasoning and effect of that decision would seem to sustain the position of the Marshal, unless these proceedings for extradition under treaty stand in a different relation to the courts from ordinary proceedings. It is a question worthy of full discussion and solemn deliberation whether they do or not.

It may be that this question will yet receive a determination in this case, although the later proceedings in the case have been such as perhaps to give the matter a different turn. It appears that the proceedings having been adjourned over several times, in hopes of arriving at some way of getting out of the difficulty, the parties under whose warrant Noelte was first arrested by the Sheriff, possibly at the suggestion of the Prussian Government or for some other reason, withdrew their proceedings and discharged their warrant, whereupon the representatives of that Government insisted that the only obstacle to the Marshal's producing the prisoner under his warrant was removed. The Sheriff, however, continued to hold Noelte under the second warrant, which, as will be recollected, was subsequent to the warrant to the Marshal. The Marshal has not deemed it his duty any the more to interfere with the Sheriff's possession. Mr. Commissioner Newton thought otherwise, and directed the Marshall to obey his warrant, and as the Marshal still declined he took the only course which remained for him, and issued a certificate of the facts, on which the Marshal's course could be brought before the Circuit Court for examination. If this Court should hold that the Sheriff's custody under the second warrant was inferior to the Marshal's claim under the Commissioner's warrant, the controversy might be disposed of on that question alone, which would leave the main and more interesting question undetermined.

But if the Sheriff's custody under the second warrant is to stand in the same position as that under the first, then we may look for the decision of the courts upon the questions of the relative powers of Marshal and Sheriff in such a case. And from the perseverance with which the Prussian Government have followed up extradition cases, we may be quite sure that a decision adverse to their claim will be carried up for review, and that we shall thus arrive at an authoritative decision of the question by our highest tribunal.

Congress and our Army Surgeons.

The bill passed by the Senate relating to Army Surgeons contains some provisions at variance we think with the best interests of the Government and equal justice to the several departments of the army.

A new bill has recently been introduced, May 16, 1866, which is free from serious objections, yet, as the former one has already passed the Senate, and may, perhaps, yet be taken up in the House, it is well to examine its provisions. This Senate bill, No. 67, in the section relative to the medical department, provides for a permanent establishment of one Surgeon-General, with rank and pay of a Brigadier-General; one Assistant Surgeon-General, with the rank and pay of Colonel; 75 Surgeons as Majors, and 150 Assistant Surgeons to have rank of Captain after three years' service, and previous to that the rank of First Lieutenant. It cannot be said that the medical staff have served less faithfully than other departments, and that wherever its members have been placed, whether in the field, the hospital or in positions of great administrative responsibility, they have not been fully equal to their important duties. They have certainly risked their lives as freely, perhaps more so, than any other staff corps, for it is stated in the Surgeon-General's report for 1865, that during the war, from all classes of medical officers, 34 were killed or died of wounds, 24 were wounded and 195 died of disease. And yet this Department, assuredly deserving, it will be granted, as much consideration as any other in the army, and exceeding in numbers all the other staff corps of the army put together, (leaving out the engineers,) is given by this bill less officers of the higher grades than any single one of the other corps. For instance, the Quartermaster's Department is to have one Brigadier-General, six Colonels, twelve Lieutenant-Colonels, besides Majors and Captains, there being no officer below the rank of Captain, while the Medical Department, with nearly three times as many members, is to have but one Brigadier-General, one Colonel and no Lieutenant-Colonels. It is true it is provided that other officers of the higher grade may be temporarily detailed, but not as part of the permanent organization. That Assistant Surgeons should have the rank of Captain, after three years' service, is certainly proper and just.

It seems to us that the interests of the service as well as equal justice to this class of officers will be best secured by some such plan as the following: Let there be one Surgeon-General, with the rank and pay of Brigadier-General; two Assistant Surgeon-Generals and two Chief-Purveyors, with rank and pay of Colonels. Other Purveyors and Medical Inspectors to be detailed by the Surgeon-General as required, but without additional rank or pay. Then, as a reward for long-continued, faithful service, let it be provided that medical officers who have served twenty-five years shall have the rank and pay of Lieutenant-Colonel, and after thirty-five years, of a Colonel.

The highest rank now attainable by the medical officer is that of Major. Beyond that he cannot hope to rise, and on the slender pittance allowed retired officers of that grade he must, when disabled or worn out by the service of a lifetime, support himself and family. An examination of the Army List shows that such a provision would give increased rank to but two or three officers at any one time, as they would, in the course of events, die or retire as fast as others were added by length of service.

There is another feature in the section which is objectionable. The number of Surgeons is increased to 75, and that of the Assistant Surgeons to 150—the vacancies in the rank of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons to be filled by selection, chiefly (two-thirds) from those who have served as Staff and Regimental Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of Volunteers, two years during the war. Now, without detracting from the credit due the volunteer medical officers for the valuable and faithful services rendered during the war, or deny them all just reward, let us suggest that this provision does a great injustice to a body of officers *equally* meritorious and deserving, and with greater claims to the positions thus created. We allude to the Assistant Surgeons of the Regular Staff. Many of them entered before the war, some of them having served six, seven or eight years, a larger period of course than the earliest Surgeons of Volunteers. A large number of them have served five years, the term required by the existing laws to make them eligible for promotion, have undergone the examination for promotion and have been found fully qualified. Are they not fully entitled to it? The proposed clause, if adopted, makes it possible for an Assistant Surgeon of Volunteers who has served but two years, to take precedence over men who have served seven and eight. Is this just and is it for the good of the service? The senior regular Assistant Surgeons, though called assistants, have been doing the duty of full Surgeons. They are not boys, as might be supposed, but men of more than thirty years of age.

It therefore seems to us unjust that any officer now added to the corps should take rank over those already in it who have served a longer period, and that the proposed provision should be modified.

The present bill, while increasing the other staff corps, provides that the additional officers in them shall be placed in the lowest grade. Why is an exception made in the Medical Department, and the new officers interpolated in the midst of the corps taking precedence of their seniors in the service? Would not the passage of such a provision establish a most unfortunate precedent? If promotion in regular course is liable to be interrupted, does it not destroy all the hopes and aspirations of the younger members of the corps? Will the best physicians care to enter it under such uncertain conditions? It is believed the clause relative to filling vacancies in the rank of Surgeon was amended before its passage in the Senate so as to provide that though two-thirds of the new positions are to be given to volunteer medical officers, and one-third to regulars, it is "to be decided by competitive examination." It is hard to understand the meaning of this clause or how the examination is to be competitive when one class of competitors receives two-thirds and the other one-third, by law. As it stands it would seem to provide that the share (two-thirds) of the vacancies falling to the volunteer officers should be decided by competitive examination among themselves, and the one-third assigned to the regulars be decided by examination among themselves. But, under any understanding of this clause, the principle is unjust and it is impracticable to carry it out. It is not just to compel the senior Assistant Surgeons, who have been already twice examined, and found qualified for promotion, and under existing laws are entitled to it, to compete for their well-earned promotion either with gentlemen outside the corps, coming from the volunteer staff, or with the junior assistants of their own corps. The volunteer medical officers and junior regular assistants, who present themselves for the competitive examination, have everything to gain and nothing to lose; while the senior assistants have to risk the loss of their promotion, which justice and existing laws certainly give them a right to expect. At first sight it would appear that such an examination would be likely to secure to the army the services of the best physicians. But is this so? Experience is of chief importance in a Surgeon, and is the officer of, perhaps, two years' standing likely to have as much as the one of seven or eight? The former being comparatively fresh from the medical schools, may be better able to descant on the theories of the day, and thus pass a more brilliant examination; but is he as reliable a practitioner as the other? This rule is also impracticable to carry out. The Assistant Surgeons, now 114 in number, are scattered all over the country from Maine to Texas. Who is to perform their duties while absent from these duties and gathered together at one place for this competitive examination? If it is possible in all cases to employ civilian physicians for this purpose, the Government will be at an enormous expense for the pay of these substitutes and for the transportation of the 114 officers from their widely separate stations. Carry this rule into other departments of the army and see what disorganization and difficulties would ensue if every vacancy occurring should be filled by competitive examination, and every officer of inferior grade, though at far distant stations, be entitled to compete for it. Is the rule good for the medical staff and not for others?

The Commerce in Labor.

It seems surprising that fixed as are the ideas of political economists upon the laws of trade and capital, the working, or more properly the productive, classes are still unsettled in their views of what should regulate the commerce in labor. The combinations of artisans in all trades have proceeded upon a grossly mistaken foundation, and to them must in good part be attributed the depressed condition of large numbers of workmen. The attempt to fix a uniform rate of payment for labor among large classes of men, ignores at the very outset the recognition of the value of skill and training. There is a great deal of argument employed by the leaders in strikes to the effect that trained skill is in reality capital just as an accumulation of money is capital. And so it is. But how does a strike proceed to carry out the principle? Why, not by recognizing the value of skill, but by utterly leaving it out of sight. If one man has laboriously perfected himself in any branch of mechanical art, and thereby enhanced the value of his services, what does he do? Does he rely upon his manual capital, confident that the purchaser of his time will pay a proper consideration therefor, such payment being regulated by just ideas of commercial value? Not at all. He joins a Union, and thus at once attaches to his whole future the burthen of others' incompetency. The consequence of this fatuity is that, the value of bad and good workmen being averaged, and the rate of wages fixed in accordance with that average, the whole mass are brought to a low average level of income. The least valuable man is not made a dollar richer, but the best man is made poorer.

But another consideration is of scarcely less importance in connection with the system of Unions. It is that under a method of forcing an equality of payment to all grades of skill, the incentive to excellence is at once removed. There is no motive for improvement apparent to the "blacksmith" in any branch of industry, so long as he can be sure of the same wages as his more painstaking and industrious co-worker. The consequence of this is a gradual but sure decadence in the character of American manufactures. This is of more consequence than the engineers of strikes seem to imagine. Comparisons between the faithfulness with which machinists, for instance, labor, and the excellence of the work on this side, and that, say, on the Clyde, ought never to result unfavorably to our own artisans, but who can truthfully assert that such comparisons are always favorable to us? The truth must be learned sooner or later, and the sooner the better for all parties, that the productions of a man's hands and brains are matters of commerce, whatever the nature of those productions may be. In trade there is no artificial permanent rule of prices—each merchant asks what he thinks he can get. In literature the value of the work practically settles its cost. In every article of food, of dress, or of shelter the rules of trade equally apply. Everything that we require for our bodily comfort and sustenance, for our social enjoyments, for transporting us from place to place is a commodity to be bought and sold. We have to pay for it what it is worth. If it is of poor quality the price is low, if of better quality the price is higher, if of the best quality, it commands the best price. There is no other rule that ever did control the remuneration of labor. There may be temporary disturbances, and a few cases of forced higher wages may occasionally occur, but the law of value is always in force and always prevails.

There is a class of writers upon labor and wages who insist that humanitarianism ought to be at the foundation of political economy. They assert that all men should be remunerated alike, whether they be skillful or otherwise, because their human necessities are equal. Never was there a greater mistake. The argument is false in its premises at the start. All men's necessities are not equal, whether we regard their habits or their responsibilities. Even were this not the case—were all men's minds cast in the same mould, and their appetites and tastes similar—they would not remain so for a single day. "I would," said a demagogue, "have all men equal in their property." "How bring it about?" said his hearer. "Divide" was the response. "But I may be industrious, you idle," said the other, "and I shall soon be as much better off than you as I am now—how then?" "Divide again," was the triumphant close of the colloquy.

The far-sighted of those whose laborious task it is to direct the distribution of capital—great employers of labor—anticipate a far wider ramification of the strike system than now obtains. We warn those who are led into these combinations that a persistence in them will work only disaster and ruin to themselves. They cannot picket a machine shop or a ship-yard for ever; nay, among their own ranks will be desertions forced by the stern logic of want and misery. The injury to the great interests of the country will be very great, no doubt, but the workman will be the greatest sufferer, and the infliction of that injury will be but a poor victory. Let the strikers pause in time—they are biting at a file now, and it is their own teeth that will be worn. After a few months, when thousands of men have grown poor, thousands of women and children half starved, the strike will be a thing of the past, and the good that was to come of it will be as a dream in the night.

The Night Side of New-York.

We are glad to see a number of neat and cleanly coffee saloons, to be kept open all night, started within a short time, in the lower part of the city. Since the Excise Law was put into effect, great inconvenience has been suffered by the unfortunately large class of respectable working people who, in this great city, are compelled to be out to a very late hour—who are at labor or on duty, habitually or occasionally, till one, two, or three o'clock in the morning, and who by the new law have been at these hours deprived of all those conveniences of refreshment which are essential in a great, active, cosmopolitan city.

We estimate that every secular night in the week there are in New-York somewhere about *fifty thousand* people who are engaged in business necessary or desirable to themselves until 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning. In the single labor of getting out the half-dozen morning newspapers of the City, there are over a thousand men engaged nightly until about the time we have mentioned; and there are innumerable other duties and labors in each of which smaller or greater numbers of men are employed, and in the whole of which there is an aggregate that would hardly be credited by those who have not had opportunities of observation. Those who, like newspaper people, are out at all hours, and traverse all quarters, know a good deal about this, and those who travel on the Third Avenue cars through the night have thus an opportunity of knowing something of it.

Now, many of these weary *ouvriers*—many of the printers and pressmen for example—have been in the habit of procuring perhaps a mug of ale and a cracker or sandwich, on their way home, after their exhausting night's labor. It was a very simple and harmless luxury—if luxury it can be called at all—though in fact it was often necessary to give them strength and vim to trudge to their residences. Upon these large classes of people—these "night-birds," in a sense not offensive—the Excise Law worked particularly hard in closing up all the ale-shops at midnight, and depriving them of their accustomed refreshment. This may seem a matter of small amount to the great body of good people who are able to retire to bed every night—say at the decent hour of ten; but several thousand of our fifty thousand night-workers and travelers could assure them otherwise.

The new coffee saloons of which we have spoken are an excellent substitute for the extinguished beer-shops. We think a score more than are now in existence might be profitable, if properly located and well kept.

The Paid Fire Department.

From the Tribune.

After many unsuccessful efforts, the friends of reform effected the abolition of the Volunteer Fire Department—a system that was rotten to the core—and, in its place, obtained for our City the present paid organization. Perhaps in a village, town, or even small city, the old system might work to a charm; for in such places the population is small, and the members of the engines are from the most respectable class of the people—and the fires are so few that it would not pay to be nothing but a fireman.

The rowdyism and politics so rife in it both for a long time called loudly for the abolition of the Volunteer Department; but, owing principally to the energy of the politicians who saw that its fate was their fate, partly to the remembrance of many of us of what it once had been, and partly to the gratitude for what in days long passed it had accomplished, the people of our State hesitated a little before dealing the death-blow.

Of course, men bent on rowdyism and politics paid but little attention to fires. But the corruption did not stop with rowdyism and politics. Men who would do no work if they could, and could do none if they would, and who yet must eat, drink, sleep, and dress, soon found it more convenient, if not more respectable, to go to the engine-house instead of the poorhouse.

This is shallow, rather an "artful dodge." The *Tribune* cannot evade the real, by making and discussing a *feigned* issue. The City, weary of the old fire organization, asked with great unanimity a radical but salutary reform. A paid non-partisan Fire Department was demanded. The Legislature in response passed a law creating such a department. That a Board might become non-partisan the law provided for an even number of Commissioners. Fearing that the Governor might be induced to appoint a partisan Board, Senator Andrews, and other Senators, attempted to insert the names of Commissioners in the bill. This, it was alleged, was manifesting distrust of the Governor, to whom the power was finally conceded. At the proper time the names of experienced, capable and trustworthy men, representing the firemen and Insurance Companies, and upon whose efficiency and fidelity the citizens would have reposed, were suggested. Had such men been appointed we should have had promptly an independent, reliable Board of Commissioners, and an experienced and efficient Fire Department. This would have saved millions of property.

But the Governor would not lift his eyes or thoughts above the narrowest horizon of party. He not only disregarded the public sentiment, and disappointed the public expectations, in the appointment of a *partisan* (three to one) Board, but selected inexperienced and incapable Commissioners. For many weeks the City was without any Fire Department, and when its tardy organization was effected, it became, and remains, feeble and sickly. A year's disastrous experience has disgusted our citizens, not with a "paid," but with a partisan Fire Department.

No journal is so vehement, no editor so grandiloquent, in favor of exempting our municipal Government from *party* influences as the *Tribune* and its editor when both are in the vein. But they are conveniently indifferent, nay, positively hostile to non-partisan Boards when the health, the property and the lives of citizens are involved. They clamored for a *partisan* Board of Health, and they excuse and defend a *partisan* Board of Fire Commissioners. They even urged the Legislature to a disgraceful violation of pledged faith, in breaking up a non-partisan Police Commission.

The question which agitates the public mind, we repeat, is not in regard to a "Paid Fire Department." In such a change there is general acquiescence. The people complain, not unreasonably, of an inefficient Board of Political Fire Commissioners. And those complaints mingle with the constant and discordant din of fire-alarm bells, amid the murky illumination of almost hourly conflagrations.

The Parable of the Two Fishermen.

The *Tribune* is daily filled with innuendoes against the leading public officers of the nation, as well as direct assaults upon them. Its malice crops out in items, dispatches and reports, as well as in editorial diatribes; and the public have become accustomed to the idea of looking for it and finding it in each and every part of the successive issues of the paper. On yesterday our cotemporary gave the place of greatest prominence in its Washington telegrams to a dispatch in the following words:

"Secretary Seward and 'T. W.' are reported to have gone a-fishing together, to-day, up to Great Falls, on the Potomac."

Of course, the unsophisticated readers of the *Tribune* saw at once that this dispatch must have a meaning and purpose other than appeared upon its surface, and went to work, with their usual eagerness, to seek them out. Why should it be thought necessary to employ the electric telegraph to convey to the world such a preposterous item of news, if the item had not an *esoteric* signification? Why tell when an officer of State goes to *catch* a fish any more than when he goes to *eat* it? Why not chronicle his agricultural as well as his piscicultural labors? Why be so particular as to date, place, circumstance and association? Why publish a mere "report" current upon such a subject, instead of giving to history the ascertained facts? For—let the reader mark the subject, the terms, the style and the tone of this able dispatch—examine the conjunction of personal names, or rather, of one gentleman's name with some other gentleman's initials—scrutinize the designation of the locality where these two laborers are reported to be operating—analyze all the parts of the dispatch, compare each with the other, and then compare this dispatch with other dispatches concerning the same parties in previous issues of the same paper, and proof enough will be found that here, as in many other cases, more is meant than meets the eye.

Until, however, the "report" of the *Tribune* is either confirmed or denied by subsequent dispatches received from the same source during the current week, it would be a waste of time in us to make any very exhaustive struggle to comprehend it. Nothing is more likely than that the above dispatch will in a day or two be followed by another from Washington in terms like the following: "The report that Secretary Seward and 'T. W.' went a-fishing together, on Friday, up to Great Falls, on the Potomac, is denied." But while an exhaustive philosophical analysis of the dispatch, or an attempt to comprehend its full significance at this stage of our knowledge of the matter, would probably prove to be labor lost, we think the *Tribune* readers might not altogether have wasted their intellectual forces when they brought their critical and atrabilious parts into play upon it. In the first place, the work probably did not prove hard, because they are accustomed to it; in the second place, if it did prove hard, it was all the better for them. "Secretary Seward and T. W." thought they—two deep, designing men, two Anti-radicals, two adherents of President Johnson. "Gone *a-fishing*." Ha! ha! A-fishing for what? Fishing for *men*, unquestionably, like the Apostles—fishing for radical whales—fishing for soft-shell crabs and hard-shell Baptists—fishing in behalf of the President—fishing with Conservative hooks, baited with logic, and for the purpose of getting up a Conservative dinner of those who catch and those who are caught—the eaters and the eaten. "Great Falls" is where these two sharp fishermen are reported to have gone a-fishing. Fishing for souls at the *Great Falls*. The name is profoundly significant. It refers to the fall of man. These souls who are caught by S. S. and "T. W." suffer a great fall—a fall from the lofty place where dwell the spirits of Thad. Stevens and other saints. But we do not, as we said, intend at this time to chronicle or elaborate all the mysteries of this dispatch; but only purpose to display the mode by which the astute readers of the *Tribune* interpret its parable of the two fishermen; and if both the text and the deduction seem to other people crazy, they would think differently if they read the *Tribune*.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 2.

DEPARTURE OF FENIANS.

Over two hundred Fenians left here to-day for the North. So the knowing ones of the Fenian Brotherhood report.

DAVIS' COUNSEL IN WASHINGTON.

Jeff. Davis' counsel are all in the City, preparatory to proceeding to Richmond, to be present at the opening of the Court there on Monday. Mr. Shea has been here several days, and James T. Brady and Charles O'Conor both arrived this evening, the former from New-York and the latter from Richmond. They proceed to Richmond to-night. Mr. Brady was here last week in consultation with Mrs. Davis.

ARREST OF MR. HUYCK.

Leonard Huyck, late President of the Merchants' National Bank, was arrested to-day on a warrant charging him with all the offences enumerated in the 55th section of the National Currency Act. The affidavit, on which the warrant is based, was made by the Comptroller of the Currency, Mr. Clarke, who charges Huyck, on information obtained from James C. Kennedy, United States Bank Receiver, and John Bull, United States Bank Examiner, with having taken and misapplied $200,000 of the funds, by paying them out into the hands of L. P. Bayne & Co., of Baltimore, unlawfully and without authority. This specific charge of the misapplication of that amount is made in order to fix the amount of bail. Another of the specific charges against Huyck is that on or about the 5th of January he, without authority, endorsed as good a check for thirty-one thousand dollars on the Merchants' National Bank, on which the person who drew it received that amount of money, Huyck knowing at the time that the person had no funds on deposit nor any claim upon it. Huyck appeared before the Justice with counsel, but he waived an examination. The Justice required two hundred thousand dollars bail, and Huyck to-night, in custody of an officer, is seeking for persons to become his sureties.

DESTITUTION IN ALABAMA.

The agent of the State of Alabama for the distribution of supplies to the destitute says: "Gentlemen of prominence send up the most earnest and touching appeals for an increased supply of food, and represent the wretched and suffering condition of the people. This destitution, which has so rapidly increased since January, must continue to increase rather than diminish, until something can be realized from the present growing crops."

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from internal revenue this week were over $7,000,000, and the total receipts for May amounted to nearly $22,000,000.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU IN MISSOURI.

The Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in the District of Missouri and Arkansas reports the number of rations estimated as necessary to be issued to the destitute during June is as follows: Whites, 89,000; freedmen, 11,000.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, June 1.

The U. S. steamer *Agawan* arrived yesterday from Port Royal.

A wreck is reported at Chincoteague, but no particulars. A revenue cutter has been sent to her assistance.

The tug *Z. G. Cannon* ran on to the wreck of the *Merrimac*, near Craney Island, recently, and was seriously disabled.

The harbor is entirely clear of vessels.

Sporting.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Saturday, June 2.

A special dispatch from Palmyra says the contest for double bird shooting was resumed this morning. Robert Newell won the first prize, N. H. Cobb the second, and Geo. J. Marsh the third. The Forester Club, of this city, carry off six out of the seven prizes for shot-gun shooting.

From Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Saturday, June 2.

The steamers *Augusta* and *Miantonomah* have safely arrived at St. Johns. They experienced heavy weather.

The seal fishery is better than for several years. The catch foots up one hundred and ten thousand.

THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLIES.

The "Middle Men"—Dr. Wm. Breckinridge and Dr. Humphrey—A Substitute by Dr. Humphrey.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 29, 1866.

About an hour was used this morning in correcting the minutes of yesterday, in respect to the point whether a reason should be given or not why Dr. Robert Breckinridge declined to argue the case of appeal. The minutes were at last ordered to be corrected by a Committee appointed. As the clerk has written them, it was said that they declare that Dr. Breckinridge has abandoned the case.

Dr. Thomas then moved that the judicial case be postponed, and that the house take up the main report of the Committee on the Presbytery of Louisville. Dr. Thomas said that the reason why this judicial case was admitted at the point at which it was admitted, was because it was expected to shed light on the main question. But now it is obvious that light is not to be expected from that quarter.

The motion of Dr. Thomas was adopted. The Moderated announced that the main question on the report to dissolve the Presbytery of Louisville was in order, and that Dr. Wm. L. Breckinridge had the floor.

Dr. Wm. L. Breckinridge announced himself as occupying middle ground, sympathizing neither with Dr. Thomas nor with the Louisville wing. He argued that it was not competent by the Constitution for this Assembly to take this action. The Assembly has no power to do this thing. A large minority have constitutional and conscientious scruples against such action as is here contemplated. The Assembly has no constitutional right to deal with the Presbytery, but only with the Synod, and through the Synod with the Presbytery. He denied that the dissolution of the Third Presbytery of Philadelphia—dissolved when the division of '37 and '38 took place—was a case in point. That Presbytery was organized unconstitutionally, and had no right to exist. So also of other instances of acting directly with the Presbytery. These were exceptional cases. They were necessary, as when a gentleman forcibly snatches a lady from a peril, who is in danger of being run over by a railroad train—an act which he may not do in ordinary circumstances. Even though there were precedent in this case, by all principles of human right every man ought to have a fair trial—a trial in such circumstances as are favorable to them. Unless men have been *declared* outlaws, they have a right to *trial*. These men of the Louisville Presbytery are not outlaws. You have not announced, Sir, that this Assembly is sitting as *a Court*; and if you do announce it to be a Court, and these brethren here arraigned on trial, then we ought to go back to the beginning of this case. The conclusion of all is, that this whole business ought to be remanded back accordingly to the Synod of Kentucky. And then if the Synod of Kentucky would not do its duty, it would be the Assembly's duty to deal with the Synod or with this whole case properly.

The Declaration and Testimony of the Presbytery of Louisville was not publicly known until the very meeting of the Synod of Kentucky, five weeks later than the meeting of the Presbytery. Would it not have been hasty for the Synod to act at that meeting? Rebuke the Synod, if you please—direct the Synod, if you please, to bring the Presbytery to account. It is not right to say that the Synod refused or declined to act against the Presbytery. What did the Synod do? It refused simply to exclude these men from their own body on a simple resolution. In strong terms—kind and respectful—it rebuked all who had to do with the Declaration and Testimony. If this Assembly think that the Synod ought to do more than that, then the Assembly can lay its great hand on the Synod.

If by "the infected region" the Committee mean infected by political influences, then, in his judgment, delay is better than immediate action. Indeed if his judgment could prevail in respect to this matter from the beginning, he would have said, "Let it entirely alone."

To dissolve one Presbytery and to erect another Presbytery instantly, on the same territory, seems unworthy. Some of these persons whom you propose to erect into the new Presbytery are just as bad as those whom you put out of the Presbytery.

And the appointment of one of the youngest members to preside and to preach the opening sermon at the meeting of the Presbytery, while it is the custom for the oldest member to preside and preach, is unseemly.

The spirit of these times is conciliation. To be kind, and gentle, and tender, is surely ours. We cannot acquit ourselves to our Lord without exercising all our wisdom to compose these troubles.

Rev. Dr. Edward P. Humphrey, of the Danville Theological Seminary, said that he had already given notice of an amendment which he now proposed to offer. He then offered the following resolutions as a substitute for the resolutions at the end of the Committee's report.

"*Be it Resolved*, as follows: The Declaration and Testimony, adopted and published by the Presbytery of Louisville, is, in the terms, spirit and intent thereof, derogatory to the just authority of the General Assembly, hostile to the institutions of this church, destructive to the peace of our people and fruitful in schismatical contentions and disputations.

Wherefore the General Assembly expresses its grave disapprobation of the proceedings of the Presbytery, as unbecoming in a lower judicatory of the church.

The Assembly also enjoins upon the Presbytery to forbear whatever tends to further disturbances and agitations, to support the institutions of the church; and especially to take such order at its stated meeting as will show that it does not intend to defy the authority of the General Assembly or to disparage the institutions of the church.

Furthermore, the Assembly does hereby require the Presbytery of Louisville to appear by its Commissioners before the next General Assembly, on the second day of its session, to show what it has done or failed to do in these premises, and the General Assembly is requested to take up and issue this business.

Furthermore, the Assembly directs the other Presbyteries to confer with those Ministers under their care, who have signed the Declaration and Testimony, and to urge those brethren to disavow the intention of setting the authority of the General Assembly at defiance. These Presbyteries are also directed to report thereon in writing to the next Assembly. All this to the end that the whole Church may have quietness and repose."

We who are here, he said, from these fields of desolation, are to go home to meet these difficulties; and therefore we ask to be heard. Justice should be tempered with mercy.

In respect to the substance of the Declaration and Testimony, he presumed that we middle men do not disagree with the mass who compose the majority of this house. He discriminated in a clear statement the Church from the State, and the relation of mixed questions to the Church and State. And he would make the application of mixed questions of the rebellion with discrimination to the Church and State. The worst thing in the Declaration and Testimony is the spirit of defiance. It is full of vituperative imagery. Figures of the kind dance on every page to the music of Dixie.

In respect to the *mode* of dealing with this Declaration, the action which the committee proposes is anomalous. The Presbytery of Philadelphia was built on the sand, but the Presbytery of Louisville, erected in 1815, is built on the Presbyterian rock. The process against the five Synods in 1837 was a regular and a logical action. You say that these brethren are invited to come and protect themselves. They do not think that they should appear without further instructions from their Presbytery. We propose that these brethren shall be cited to appear at the next General Assembly. This will give them time, and will give deliberation.

and this will so put the matter that it can issue in a judicial trial and issue in a regular form. When he came to the Assembly he supposed that the way in which this case would arise would be by such a judicial process: that the venerable Synod, the Master of the Church, would present the case; that the cited party would appear; that accusation would be made; that response would be made; that the accused would withdraw, and you upon your oaths and consciences would adjudge the case. This is what we now propose to do at the next Assembly. I believe that that Assembly would in truth and righteousness issue the matter. I have not thought it wise to have this matter referred back to the Synod of Kentucky, but if it is thought best, we will do our best to meet it. But I beg you to consider well before you throw it back on the Synod. He was not a Kentuckian, nor was he addressing a Kentucky audience, and, therefore, he was at liberty to say that those Kentuckians are a great people. The Church there has survived three great schisms—the Cumberland, the New Light and the New School; and now is this fourth, last and greatest schism. And I beg you not to cut off summarily this noble people. If you drive the plow-share through that Church, you throw all into disorder and discord. Give us one year more to pacify these difficulties. He closed with an impassioned appeal to the Assembly to spare that part of the Church one year longer.

In response to a question whether he had any hope of these brethren retracing their steps, he said that he had much more hope of it by this method than by the other.

Hon. HENRY K. CLARKE, of Detroit, of the Assembly's Committee, impressed on the Assembly the high importance of these questions, and the necessity of patience in giving a full discussion. Personal business and home pleasures should be at once given up by members who seek leave of absence.

He proceeded to argue these two points: The powers of the Church, and the mode of their use.

These two speeches of Dr. BRECKINRIDGE and Dr. HUMPHREY, give the position of the middle party in the Assembly, between the Declaration and Testimony Party, led by VAN DYKE, and the extreme opposition led by Dr. THOMAS. The two speeches were listened to with marked attention. The calmness, deliberation, good humor and kindliness of Dr. BRECKINRIDGE met in return the patient good-will of a hearing.

The close, compact, incisive, orderly argument of Dr. HUMPHREY, delivered with evident sincerity and rising into an impassioned earnestness at its close, was received with most serious and most respectful consideration.

During this afternoon, Dr. VAN DYKE presented his protest against the action of the Assembly in refusing to include the Southern Church in the proposed union of Presbyterians.

It is a common remark among the New School delegates, some of whom still remain, that the action which the Old School Assembly seems likely to take in this case, will necessitate, if there shall be a union of the two bodies, some very clear and very positive agreement in respect to such modes of procedure. In one form or another, parties in the Old School Assembly adhere to and justify the excision of 1837. It may be that a common ground for both may be found in the establishment of a judicial commission.

K.

The Great Question in the Old School—The Discussion Continued.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, OLD SCHOOL, ST. LOUIS, MO., Wednesday, May 30, 1866.

The subject of absorbing interest before this Assembly is, of course, the report of the Committee on the Louisville Presbytery, and it is with impatience that the vast audience filling galleries and aisles awaits the inevitable preliminaries and necessary business of the Assembly to be dispatched.

The lobbies are crowded with those who, caring nothing for the ordinary business, only await the intelligence that the Committee's report is before the House to swell the crowd already within. Some of those lost a spicy debate on a favorable report brought in upon a memorial from three elders of Walnut-street Church of Louisville, Ky., who, not being recognized by the disloyal Presbytery of Louisville, desired that they might be duly declared to be elders of the Church by the General Assembly. The short speeches from Drs. BROOKS, ANDERSON and VAN DYKE on the one hand, and Drs. KREBS and MCLEAN and Judge CLARK, of Detroit, on the other hand, gave a refreshing *exposé* of the peculiar tactics of the peculiarly loyal Presbytery of Louisville. The Committee's report, however, was strongly sustained, Drs. VAN DYKE and ANDERSON to the contrary notwithstanding. To the manifest gratification of the audience, the "unfinished business," which means the absorbing subject, was then called for, Judge CLARK having the floor. An effort to limit the speakers to half an hour failed, because the majority of the Assembly desire to give the defendants full and free opportunity for defending themselves.

Judge CLARK, after reviewing his argument of last evening, pointing out by Ecclesiastical law the legality of the Assembly's proceedings, thus far, against the disloyal Presbytery and defended the Assembly from the reiterated charge that the Louisville Presbytery were not permitted to defend themselves, showing that they were regularly informed of the trial and cited to appear in defence, unlimited opportunities being offered them. The "learned Judge" gave us an able and logical speech in defence of the utterances of the Church within the past five years on loyalty and slavery, showing that the leaders of the Church South were voluntary rebels and were, therefore, amenable to the discipline of the Church. He quoted from the sermon preached by Dr. VAN DYKE in 1859, in defence of the Fugitive Slave Law, on the duty of obedience to the powers that be, with amusing appropriateness in these "latter days."

Judge CLARK was followed by Dr. VAN DYKE, of Brooklyn, who asserted in round terms that he was no rebel—that he had been through all the war obedient to the powers that be, and that had he lived in any of the Southern States he would have there been loyal to the power of the Southern States, not asking whether that power was right or not, as he contended that no minister had a right to decide such a question. He disavowed any intention of being one to form a Presbytery connected with the Church South, but avowed himself decidedly in sympathy with the South, he felt as if he could hardly recognize this Assembly as one of the Old School Assemblies, so long famous for its conservatism; he gloried in the past record of that Church, though some may be ashamed of it—that is, he gloried in that past which lies beyond 1861. Now, everything is changed, and Ichabod is written on the Presbyterian Church. He thought the history of the Church for the past five years was the most illustrious example of what the Book of Discipline says, that "Assemblies and Councils may err." He held that the Louisville Presbytery was not bound to obey the orders of the Church with regard to loyalty; that it was an unfortunate hour when the Assembly passed the famous, or rather infamous, paper called the "Spring Resolutions" of 1861. The Assembly intermeddled with civil affairs, endeavoring to decide who were the "powers that be." No man can find anywhere in the Bible that any decisions are made upon disputed political allegiance. He reviewed the actions of the Assembly in the country since 1861, *seriatim*. He declared that the Democratic Party was greatly aggrieved at the position of the Presbyterian Church, that prominent men in that party felt themselves disfranchised from the Church. And now what did the Assembly do in 1865, when the war was closed? Did she offer the things which make for peace? Did she tell the Democratic Party that they had mistaken her position, that she had not intended to interfere with political affairs? When all were longing for some such deliverance, she gave none, but withheld herself from reunion with the brethren of the South.

In closing, he pleaded for simple right; he did not cry like Dr. HUMPHREY for mercy, for that was acknowledging that they were sinners in that respect, which he was not ready to admit. Dr. VAN DYKE spoke vigorously on his side, and received the respectful attention of the House, who, in this respect, was marvellously patient considering his defiant manner and the way he denounced the Assembly's course. Dr. WEST, having the floor, yielded, to allow Dr. GURLEY to present a substitute for the report of the Committee, accompanied by a calm but determined speech from the famous Doctor, in which he stated that if the Assembly did not take action against this disloyal Presbytery, he should be obliged to seek other ecclesiastical connections, as he would not remain in a Church, as much as he loved this Church, which would permit such "Acts and Testimonies" without censure. The Doctor's substitute has made a profound impression—whether it be accepted and adopted or not remains to be seen. To-morrow, *nous verrons*. The Assembly adjourned until to-morrow. Dr. WEST of Brooklyn having the floor. The substitute of Dr. GURLEY is as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That this General Assembly does hereby condemn the Declaration and Testimony as a slander against the Church, schismatical in its character and aims, and its adoption by any of our Church Courts, as an act of rebellion against the authority of the General Assembly.

2. *Resolved*, That the whole subject contemplated in this report, including the report itself, be referred to the next General Assembly.

3. *Resolved*, That the signers of the Declaration and Testimony, and the members of the Presbytery of Louisville who voted to adopt that paper, be summoned and they are hereby summoned to appear before the next General Assembly and answer for what they have done in this matter, and that until their case is decided they shall not be permitted to sit as members of any Church Court higher than the Session.

4. *Resolved*, That if any Presbytery shall disregard this action of the General Assembly, and at any meeting shall enroll as entitled to a seat or seats in the body one or more of the persons designated in the preceding resolution, and summoned to appear before the next General Assembly, then that Presbytery shall, *ipso facto*, be dissolved and its ministers and elders who adhere to this action of the General Assembly are hereby authorized and directed, in such cases to take charge of the Presbyterial records, retain the name and exercise all the authority and functions of the original Presbytery until the next meeting of the General Assembly.

5. Synods, at the next stated meetings, in making up their rolls, shall be guided and governed by this action of the General Assembly.

K. R.

DEATH OF JUDGE FRENCH OF VERMONT.—We regret to announce this morning, the death of Hon. WILLIAM H. FRENCH, yesterday, P. M., at his residence in Williston. The Judge has long been a prominent man in our county, and has filled various public offices. He was representative from Williston in 1838–39 and 1846–47. In 1848 he was elected by the Legislature Judge of Probate, and again by the people in 1852, when he was honored by nine successive reëlections. He also filled various town offices. He was a native of Williston, and had one of the finest farms in the county. A genial, whole-souled, generous man, taking a deep interest in public affairs, he was deservedly popular wherever he was known and exercised considerable influence. An early and sincere anti-slavery man, he was one of the few who in 1840 organized the "Liberty Party" in Vermont, and in 1844 ran as their candidate against GEO. P. MARSH for Congress. For the last three years he has suffered severely from rheumatism, but he died from congestion of the lungs. Few men in the county were more widely known, or will be more missed than Judge FRENCH. His funeral takes place to-morrow forenoon from his late residence, at Williston.—*Burlington (Vt.) Free Press, May 31.*

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

Interesting Speech by Rev. Dr. Jos. P. Thompson.

The British *Standard* of May 14 reports the proceedings at the meeting of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, May 1. Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, of this City, was present as a delegate from the Congregationalists of this country, and was warmly welcomed by Dr. NEWMAN HALL. In his reply Dr. THOMPSON said:

You of England, and we the Congregational Christians of the United States, have a common cause in the spread of civil liberty, and of free and enlightened and truly liberal Christianity. That is now our joint missions to our nations respectively and to all mankind. The forms of liberty matter nothing—no more than forms of worship; the principle is everywhere the same. You in England are as free, in every substantial respect, as we under a Republican form of Government. I make no comparison here; but your form is as good for you as ours is for us. I joined this morning as heartily as any man in your petition, "God Save the Queen." As I was about to leave America, a native of Britain, and a member of my church, handed me a purse, and told me I should find in it a profile of a lady for whom he had the highest regard. I was led to say to him, "Happy is the sovereign who has such subjects, and happy the men who have such sovereigns." [Great laughter.] I assure you that whilst I remain on English soil I shall be loyal and true. Our war has opened for us in our great land a way for the spread of the Kingdom of Christ, and for the advancement of civil liberty. It is because we foresaw that, we threw ourselves into it with all our soul; it is because you know and see that this is God's design that you sympathize with us, and are interested in the result as deeply as we ourselves; and we stand here on a common ground. I took up the *Guardian* the other day and read, "It would not be easy in the course of modern history to name a contest fraught with wider desolation, or that could be less easily defended on principles of philosophic reason, than this late American war." [Laughter.] I packed up as I was coming to England, naturally anxious to speak pure English, a little book by DEAN ALFORD, in which I was made acquainted with the fact that America had altogether debased and deteriorated the English tongue, and had almost barbarized it, and with characteristic recklessness and impetuosity had burst into a most inexcusable war. [Laughter.] I believe Mr. MOON has somewhat rectified the Dean's English; and with respect to our war, I don't think the Dean understands as much about it as the man in the moon. [Laughter.] We of the United States received from you with the Pilgrim Fathers a boon which can never be too highly prized, that of institutional liberty. I take it that institutional liberty is characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon race. In vain have your neighbors on the other side of the channel made spasmodic attempts to create liberty by means of *constitutions*. Your freedom is grounded on the *institutions* of social life. This it was that the Puritan Fathers brought to us. The French were there before; they went as commercial explorers, and failed. The Puritan brought the family and the Church, as we understand them, and with them liberty and loyalty were incorporated in our commonwealth from the first. We cannot concede to you a monopoly in the great names of Hampden and Milton, and in the illustrious men who have given pen, and thought, and life itself for those principles which you and we to-day alike enjoy in common. It has been our aim, with the growth and extension of Christianity to nourish and extend those principles. The fundamental idea in the Puritan commonwealth was manhood. The Puritans had learned that nothing could stand between the soul of a man and God, that man was in the image of God, and, though fallen in character, to be restored, through grace, to fellowship with the Father, and therefore neither priest nor king could come between him and communion with his Master. This was the highest possible conception of manhood, and this it was the Pilgrim Fathers laid down as a fundamental principal. Parallel with this, came another doctrine—that men of a certain race and color might be held and treated as chattels. That became planted in our country, more especially in the South; and these two systems—manhood on the one hand, and chattelism on the other—one based on the recognition of man, and another on the degradation of man—developed side by side until the final issue came in the conflict through which we have just now passed. * * * Before 1800, every Northern State, with one exception, had abolished Slavery within its borders; but when we came to form our Constitution we were weak, having just emerged from war, and we were obliged to adjust the matter on what seemed to our fathers a wise and necessary basis of accommodation. Therefore, whilst the term Slavery was ruled out in the Constitution, there was an incidental recognition of it in the basis of representation, by which slaves were counted as three-fifths of the same number of white men. In the meantime, the cotton interest here and the political interest there gave new life and vigor to the system; but the moral sentiment of the country was not weakened—we had resolved to put the system down. Inasmuch as we did not see the way to interfere with it under the national Constitution, we resolved to do what we clearly could—namely, to prohibit it in the territories. Mr. LINCOLN was elected President on that issue. If you would understand his principles, read the speeches he made when he canvassed for DOUGLAS. You will see that in every speech he denounced Slavery—sometimes as a crime, sometimes as a wrong, sometimes as a political evil. The whole issue was the extension of Slavery, and Mr. LINCOLN was elected simply to circumscribe Slavery within existing limits, that there in time it might die. It was because of that, and that alone, that the South took up arms against us. Had Slavery aught to do with the war, then? Was it Slavery precipitated the war? I know that Mr. LINCOLN himself has been misunderstood, because in his first inaugural address he said he should not purposely interfere with Slavery. What did he mean? Simply that, in his capacity of civil magistrate, as head of the Government, he had no power to interfere with Slavery, which, remember, was purely the creature of local law, and not the creation of the United States Government. He, therefore, did not propose to interfere with it, because it was not in his power to do so; but his moral convictions were against it, as his speeches had been against it; and his administration was constituted to restrict it to wherever it existed by local law. But when the South threw down the gauntlet and began the conflict, he led us nobly, patiently, firmly to the end. When at last the crisis came, in which, as ruler of the nation, he could use the war power and suspend the Constitution, he seized that power and struck the death-blow of Slavery. [Loud applause.] What passed, meanwhile, on the other side? I hold in my hand a soldier's prayer-book, published by the South Carolina Tract Society in 1863. It was a book used by the soldiers of the Confederate army. One of the prayers runs thus: "Unto Thee, O Lord, who didst give to our fathers and to us, by inheritance, the Southern land; and did bring among us the heathen to be our servants, for the good of Thy word and the glory of Thy great name, unto Thee do we now fly for protection from cruel and unjust men, who are seeking to destroy us." Another prayer says: "Look down upon us, especially as a slaveholding Confederacy, and as Thou hast bestowed upon us the blessing given in perpetuity to Shem"—"Cursed be Ham," says the footnote; "make Slavery a blessing to ourselves and to the world at large." Had Slavery any connection with the war? Did the South fight for Slavery? Was the South fighting for independence and the right of self-government? Were not the South seeking to oppress and coerce the negroes? Read Mr. LINCOLN's speeches; consider that the sole ground of his election was that he was committed to the non-extension of Slavery. Read these prayers, and you have the answer. Aye, and the South have had their answer. In all this book there is no recognition of the poor, down-trodden slave as a man, there is no prayer for his elevation, there is no proposal for his redemption—only a petition that God would prosper their arms, that they might still keep him in a state of servitude, which they impiously ascribed to God as His institution. They dared to offer these prayers, and they have had their answers. A pious negress in Charleston, when asked her experience after the city was taken, said she called the Federals "Jesus Aids," and that when they were coming she never felt so near heaven in all her life. I believe that we were appointed of God to be "Jesus Aids," to prepare the way for the Son of Man. It was for this we laid down down 300,000 precious lives—not hirelings—as carefully-prepared returns show that 80 per cent. of the army were native-born Americans, and those not the lowest, but many of them men of education and culture. The way is open, and we, as Congregationalists, are entering into it and beginning to possess it. The Congregational Union and the American Missionary Board have made a joint interest of the work; they have established churches in New-Orleans, Memphis, Baltimore, Charleston and Savannah, and they are preparing to do so at Richmond. We are going to every central point in the South, and, as fast as we can, to every town and village. We know that your hearts are with us in such a work as this. Before the war, a black man named PETER, having obtained liberty, put up a rude structure for his people, and in the darkness of the night, as he tells, he prayed at each successive corner that that house might stand. Every other house of worship in the place was converted during the war into a barrack or hospital; the house of PETER was spared, and stands still. The house that we had begun to build for God in the hours of darkness, which has been cemented with blood, will stand now. It is on the rock of freedom, the rock of humanity, the rock of Christ; and it will stand for ages. We have a great work in common; we must exterminate the spirit of caste—you in Jamaica, we in the United States. [Loud applause.] We are working out a suffrage problem in the United States as you are here, and we mean not to rest until it shall be said that the color of the skin is no condition of, or barrier to, the exercise of the suffrage. The social questions of the day place Congregationalists in the van of those contending for the abolition of caste in society and in worship, and the recognition everywhere of the principle of union in Christ, so that there shall be "neither bond nor free." For such a work I bear the greetings of 3,000 Congregational Churches beyond the sea. If the work is to be accomplished, England and the United States must be one. It will be a shame to our Congregationalism if the spirit of our Christianity cannot for evermore keep these two nations from an outbreak of war. [Loud applause.] Joined heart in heart and hand in hand, let us march on, step by step, as regiments organized under one great captain, to the final consummation. I thank you for your courteous reception of my observatoins. [Loud applause.]

A Feminine Plea for Tilting Hoops.

A lady, writing to the Utica *Observer*, says:

"Although you appear to be stubbornly opposed to that (to you) obnoxious article of female apparel called 'tilters,' yet I doubt not that you will be impartial enough to hear the other side of the question, and let the ladies say a word in self-defence. In the first place, if they choose to do so, they are at perfect liberty to wear any article of apparel introduced as a fashion by the best circles of society, and worn, as these innocent 'tilters' are, by all the fashionable ladies of our large cities. [illegible] say what the spiteful newspapers may about their 'immodesty' and 'lack of refinement.' I have no doubt that these gallant men have just as much admiration for a dainty pair of feet and ankles as any other man, and would exert themselves to obtain a view whenever a young lady sees fit to offer an opportunity.

If there is anything bad in a pair of hoops that expose to view neatly-dressed feminine pedal extremities, the ladies as yet fail to see it. When editors talk about 'indecent exposure of person,' &c., they display their lamentable ignorance of female apparel, and utterly ignore the fact that pantalettes are worn with the tilting hoops as well as without them.

In short, claiming that a lady has as good a right to show her graceful feet as a man his great, ungainly, uncouth appendages, we cannot see why our much-abused sex, since they must wear hoops, should not be allowed to wear in peace that particular kind which is the most graceful, convenient, and in every way the most serviceable."

Arrest of a New-York Rogue.

From the Montreal Transcript, May 28.

On Wednesday week last, a man named ARCHIBALD MCNEILL, porter in the employ of THOMAS NELSON & SONS, publishers, of New-York, was sent by the book-keeper of the firm to the post-office to mail two letters—one of which he was to get registered. MCNEILL had been for some time in the employ of the firm, and was implicitly trusted. When he brought back the duplicate of registry, it was never suspected that it was for the wrong letter he had the certificate, and that he had opened and appropriated to his own use the contents of the other, which he rightly supposed to contain money. Nothing transpired for several days, the man continuing at his employment as usual, and nothing suspicious turning up. Meanwhile his wife left for Montreal, and in the beginning of last week sent by express to the address of her husband $400 in notes. The express office, when called upon, refused to deliver up the parcel until satisfied of MCNEILL's identity. He referred them to his employer's, having previously told him he expected this money—a legacy left by a deceased relation. The money was handed him, and on the following morning he disappeared. Then suspicion was aroused, and it was found the money letter had neither reached its destination nor been posted. It contained $10,000 in 7-30 bonds. The police were notified of the fact, and a detective dispatched to this city along with Mr. GAVIN HOUSTON, who had given MCNEILL the letters to mail, to find the man, and if possible the money. They arrived here on Thursday morning, and, having consulted Mr. DEVLIN professionally, were soon put in communication with our Chief of Police. Diligent search was made throughout the city and on the review ground, where it was suspected the man and his better-half might be airing themselves. It transpired, after a good deal of research, that the worthy couple had been living in retirement at the Tanneries, and before their domestic sanctity could be invaded, had left for parts unknown. The Chief suggested Quebec as their destination, and in view of the steamer sailing for England on Saturday, it was agreed that more than likely they had "made tracks" for the ancient capital. Accordingly, the Chief and his friends started on their voyage of discovery; and from the description given of the man were enabled to trace him to Russell's Hotel, where he was living under the aristocratic name of HENRY MONTAGUE. Being confronted with Mr. HOUSTON, the thief owned up at once, and was relieved of $8,000, all the remaining part of the notes he had stolen. His wife had been investing largely in jewelry, and had on her person a splendid gold watch and chain, and on her fingers ever so many valuable rings. These were also handed over to Mr. HOUSTON, and the worthy pair were then allowed to settle their hotel bill and look out for themselves as best they could. Great praise is due to the zeal and activity displayed by Mr. HOUSTON and the New-York detective, as well as to Chief PENTON who put them on the track of the thief and followed it up so successfully. Mr DEVLIN also well deserves the thanks of the firm whose money he was, to some extent, instrumental in having restored.

Emigrants' Experience in Montana.

The Montana *Post* of April 28 has a narrative of an expedition down the Yellowstone. It appears that fifteen men, two women and six children left Virginia City on the 28th of March, traveling with ox teams to the Yellowstone, for the purpose of taking passage to the States in Mackinaw boats. On the 19th of April the party reached the place where the Mackinaws should have been, but found only one miserable flat-boat afloat and two others sunk. Six of the men started down the river in a skiff; the remainder went to work repairing and putting in order the flat-boat and a Mackinaw lying near at hand. The party in the skiff went down about two hundred and twenty-five miles, when at a point on the river where the channel runs close into the bank, they came upon an encampment of Indians. The savages had hoisted a red flag, called upon them to stop; but as the demand was not complied with, they opened fire upon them, and one of their number (named AUGUSTUS LAWRENCE, from Connecticut, who leaves a wife and children in the States to mourn his untimely fate) was shot dead. The survivors made for the opposite bank, and abandoning their frail boat, ran for their lives up the river. Taking to the hills, they providentially struck the Yellowstone, and came in sight of the batteau and Mackinaw boat carrying the rest of the passengers at the same moment. The whole party turned back, and after traveling on foot through the country, subsisting on scanty fare, and suffering many privations, they reached Bozeman City.

The Deficiency in the Wheat Crop.

E. D. MANSFIELD, the statistician of Ohio, in a communication published in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, says of the coming wheat crop:

"Making allowance for much exaggeration, we think the wheat crop of Ohio for 1866 cannot be accounted above half an average crop. Illinois is better, but will fall much below a full crop. Kentucky, from all accounts, is about the same as Ohio. It is probable that the Northern States are in better condition, but on the other hand, they do not produce so much. On the whole, we must look for a large falling off. In two or three States we can make a tolerable accurate estimate. Twenty-three millions of bushels may be considered the fair average product of wheat in this State. If so, and we have but half the average crop, we have lost more than eleven millions of bushels, equivalent to two million two hundred and fifty barrels of flour. In this estimate the proportion of a half crop is assumed, and each one will, of course, judge for himself about that. Supposing that the falling off in Illinois and Kentucky is one-third, and in Indiana one-half, we have a loss in these States of 18,000,000 of bushels. The whole product of wheat in 1860 was 175,104,000 bushels; of which the four States above enumerated produced 63,000,000 bushels. It is not too much to count the loss in the other Western States at 11,000,000; and thus the Central West will have a deficiency, in all, of forty millions of barrels of flour and sixty millions of dollars. We would not exaggerate the case, but see no way, from the testimony of competent observers, to estimate the total loss at much less. At the same time, this is to be said on the other hand. The Agricultural Department estimated the crop of wheat in 1863 at 191,000,900 bushels, which is an increase on 1860 of 12 per cent. If this be correct, the ordinary crop of 1866 would be 212,000,000. A deduction of 40,000,000 would be a deficiency of 20 per cent. on what the crop should be, but only 10,000,000 bushels less than the crop of 1860. If these estimates are correct, there will be an ample supply of wheat for the country, but a small surplus to export. We fear, however, that our estimate of the loss in the Central States is too small."

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball—Active vs. Harvard.

The Harvard College Club, in their game with the Actives, at Hoboken, yesterday, displayed more judgment in placing their nine than in either of their previous games. We allude more particularly to their putting in MILLER as pitcher, and keeping him there till the end. As the score shows, the Actives, who are considered good batters, made a smaller score with the Harvards than either the Atlantics, Eurekas, or Excelsiors. The other changes were numerous, and during the latter part of the game the Harvards had but one man (ABERCROMBIE) in his regular position. From the well known reputation of WALKER, the pitcher of the Actives, and the difficulty of batting his swift pitching, it was expected that the game would be rather one-sided; and if the fielding had been up to the Actives' standard, it would have been, and the Harvards would have been beaten worse in this game than any they have played yet in this vicinity. But after making 18 runs in five innings to the Harvards' two, (both of which were made from passed balls,) the Actives fielded so loosely in the next inning that the College Club made six, the score, at the end of the sixth inning, standing 21 to 8. This change was mostly due to the inability of COLLINS to hold WALKER's swift pitching, and also to his not being able to throw accurately to bases. In this connection, the absence of KELLY was severely felt, for although the Actives have two good catchers in COLLINS and MILLS, KELLY is the only man in their nine who can attend to WALKER's swift delivery. The Harvards, notwithstanding the numerous changes they made, fielded well during the latter part of the game—FLAGG, SMITH, NELSON, and WRIGHT acquitted themselves with credit. The match drew together about 3,000 people, who treated the strangers in a very cordial manner. After the conclusion of the game, the Actives entertained their guests handsomely, and an hour or two was spent in social enjoyment. The visiting club were conveyed too and from the ball-grounds in a mammoth stage, driven by six horses, and seemed much pleased with their treatment by the New-Yorkers. We give the score below:

ACTIVE.	Outs.	Runs.	HARVARD.	Outs.	Runs.
Rooney, 2d b.	2	4	Hunnewell, r. f.	4	1
Hockman, s. s.	4	1	Wright, 1st b.	3	2
Hatfield, l. f.	3	5	Flagg, s. s.	1	4
Woods, c. f.	5	1	Abercrombie, c. f.	3	2
Hibbard, r. f.	3	3	Ames, c.	2	2
Collins, b.	4	1	Miller, p.	3	2
Moran, 3d b.	1	3	Beuken, 3d b.	3	0
Mills, 1st b.	4	2	Smith, l. f.	4	1
Walker, p.	2	4	Nelson, 2d b.	4	0
Total	27	24	Total	27	14

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Active	2	3	2	8	2	3	3	0	1	24
Harvard	1	0	0	0	1	6	3	0	3	14

Umpire—Mr. WRIGHT, of the Gotham Club.
Scorers—Messrs. WILLIAMSON and HARRIS.
Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes.

MUTUAL VS. UNION.

These clubs will play the first game of a home-and-home match at Morrisania on Wednesday. This will be the first game these clubs have ever played together. As it will also be the first appearance of the Mutuals this season, no doubt quite a crowd will be present.

THE FENIAN WAR.

Continued from First Page.

was held this afternoon, and such an organization was effected. Other organizations of troops are being perfected. Among them the English Workingmen's Benefit Society has been transformed into a volunteer company, to be attached to the Montreal Light Infantry and the Montreal Rifle Rangers, as emergency corps. Other troops will leave this evening—as many as can be spared from the garrison.

Satisfactory Feeling in Montreal—Departure of Troops—An Attack on Cornwall Expected.

MONTREAL, Saturday, June 2.

The greatest excitement and enthusiasm has prevailed here all day, but it is combined with the utmost confidence.

The report of the Fenian defeat was received this afternoon with loud cheers. The doors of the newspapers were regularly besieged all day by anxious crowds.

Two battalions of rifles and a half battery of artillery were ordered to parade here this morning, and left here at 4 o'clock this afternoon—destination unknown. The order was received with the utmost alacrity.

It is expected that a Fenian attack will be made on Cornwall or some portion of the Eastern frontier to-night.

It is computed that over 10,000 men were under arms on the Western frontier a few hours after the call.

It is generally believed here that the Fenians are entirely routed.

Departure of Fenians from Albany for the West.

ALBANY, Saturday, June 2.

About 100 Fenians left here on the 12 o'clock train last night for the West. Their real destination is unknown. They were in charge of competent military officers.

Upward of a thousand of their friends assembled at the depot to witness their departure, and gave them hearty and enthusiastic cheers as the train left.

Fenians Going from Lockport in Search of a Place to Fight.

ALBANY, Saturday, June 2.

A dispatch from Lockport this evening says about one hundred Fenians left there last night for the West. People of Lockport are driving out to the frontier to-night in anticipation of witnessing a battle between a body of Fenians and British troops, reported fifteen hundred strong, early to-morrow morning.

Fenian Movements in Albany—Hurrying Men Forward—A Scarcity of Money.

ALBANY, Saturday, June 2.

The Fenians here are very active, and have been engaged to-day in raising money and forwarding men. Another detachment leaves at midnight for the scene of war. If the leaders had funds they say they could send one thousand men forward in twenty-four hours.

Prominent Fenians here say they anticipate stirring news to-morrow, but decline even to indicate from what quarter it may be expected.

Fenians from Baltimore and Philadelphia on their Way North.

ELMIRA, Saturday, June 2.

Two companies of Fenians from Baltimore and a company of sixty from Philadelphia passed through this city to-day bound for the border.

Excitement in Cincinnati—Fenians Going to the Front.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 2.

There is considerable excitement here over the Fenian news.

Three hundred men have left here for Canada.

Seven hundred passed through Indianapolis yesterday for the border.

Dispatches from Columbus deny the report of the purchase and shipment of arms and ammuniton by the Fenians from that city.

The News in the City—But Little Excitement—More Fenians Reported En Route for Canada.

The telegraphic news from the Canada border excited considerable interest in this City yesterday, but no unusual demonstrations or gatherings were apparent. A small crowd gathered about the bulletin-boards of the various newspaper offices, perusing the several dispatches as they were posted with great eagerness, and passing comments thereon. People generally were talking about this last "Fenian fizzle," and the opinion universally expressed was contempt for the leaders, and pity for their misguided and duped followers. While it is admitted that a Fenian force may depredate for a brief season on the Canada border, the idea that it will secure a lodgement there is booted at as the height of the ridiculous; even if they should hold ground there for a time, people wonder how under heaven that can benefit Ireland. A feeling of satisfaction is manifested at the prompt action taken by our Government in the matter, and it is believed that with the British forces on one side of them and United States troops on the other some few Fenians are likely to get hurt—if the leaders should chance to be of this number, little regret will be felt here.

At the several Fenian headquarters yesterday there was but little of interest. Mr. STEPHENS being absent, the business of his faction is conducted by Col. T. J. KELLY. The visitors at his rooms yesterday express great regret at the present movement of the ROBERTS-SWEENY men. It is feared that the disaster which is sure to follow will prove a death blow to Irish sympathy in America for their brothers at home, and that consequently Mr. STEPHENS' efforts to reconcile the factions and restore harmony will prove abortive. They anticipate either this result or the gathering together, under the STEPHENS' sun-burst, the strength of both factions.

At ROBERTS' headquarters there are no officials left of either consequence or intelligence, only a few clerks, understrappers, and the usual number of hangers-on. These assume an air of much mystery, and reply to questions with all the sageness of genuine Know-Nothings. Where Col. ROBERTS and Gen. SWEENEY at present are, is a matter of much doubt. Whether they are boldly advancing against the enemy at the head of their Celtic columns or quietly directing movements from a place of safety, while hob-nobbing over their "juleps" and "cocktails," the public is not permitted to know—even if it cared. That they "will live to fight another day," however, is a conclusion which all will be safe in arriving at.

It is reported that several hundred Fenians left this City during yesterday and the previous night, moving North toward St. Albans, where, it is said, the principal force is to assemble. It is impossible to obtain any accurate information on this point, however, as the movements are made with great secrecy. Others are to follow at once, and when they reach the border a sufficiency of arms will be found for their use. A regular levy of Fenian troops for the present expedition has been made, and each State assigned its quota in proportion to the strength of the Brotherhood.

The STEPHENS faction desire it to be distinctly understood that their men have no hand in this raid, but condemn it most heartily.

CENTRAL PARK.

Opening Day—Reflections on the Drive—The Philosophy of Sound—The Inanities of Verdant Youth—The Milk of Human Kindness.

Ever since the snow disappeared from the shady places, and the fitful sunshine of early Spring began to clothe with greenness shrub and tree and lawn, our beautiful Park has had its thousands of daily visitors. The cold north winds that swept along its avenues or wailed among the arches, ruffling the bosoms of the lakes and the snowy backs of the swans, were neither cold nor rude enough to keep away the many who love Nature in her varied moods. Carriages rattled along the drives with muffled tenants. Horses pranced along beside them with happy riders, who, if their noses were a little blue, after the fashion of the carriage occupants, laughed none the less merrily withal. Pedestrians chatted cheerily, walked briskly; those with crinolines didn't care a fig if breezes were a little boisterous as they said "Good-morrow" or "Good-bye;" and those who in desperate courage had cast off overcoats, buttoned up with vigor, walked fiercely and smoked ferociously.

It is full two months now since the enjoyments which belong to the Spring and Summer months began—each succeeding day adding to the crowd of grateful and happy visitors. Sundays, of course, were the gala days, when the great populace did show itself in all the vagaries of fashion and of nationalities. Cloudy mornings tried in vain to frighten from their City Paradise the thousands who had yearned all week for its pleasant walks, its shady places, and the enjoyment to be found there, and to be talked of for a week. And as the leaves upon the trees grew many, and the blossoms burst from out their emerald cells, the crowd grew denser till it seemed as if all those who labored during six days, amid the turmoil of the City, went there to rest upon the seventh, and that God willed it so, they looked so happy.

OPENING DAY.

Yesterday being the first Saturday in June, and that advertised for the first of the evening concerts, was looked forward to with pleasant anticipation by those who love to hear good music where it is rarely heard—under the blue sky and amid the odor of the trees and flowers. It is pleasant to sit in an easy-cushioned chair and imbibe the exquisite harmonies of VERDI or BELLINI, to sip an ice between the acts, or flirt a fan and lisp sweet nothings in reply to the whispered trifles of gallants. It is pleasant to ogle at the prettiest "gal" in all the house; to have the opportunity to pick up your lady's handkerchief, or show your cultivated criticism by analyzing with severity "that last solo of SUMMIT" or that brindisi of KELLOGG, and escort the perfumed fair, with kidded finger, to her carriage. It is also pleasant, should your proclivities be Teutonic, to listen to the mechanical outpourings of an orchestrion as you devour your lager, or to revel in the maelstrom of sound, begotten of half a hundred plethoric fellow-countrymen and as many instruments of brass. It is also agreeable to hear your wife or daughter or a neighbor's wife or daughter do queer things upon the piano, when that performance is between the hours of 7 A. M. and 10 P. M., and not limited to the scales. It is also good to hear occasionally, amid the rush of wheels in the city, rising up to greet you in your dusty garret, or wheedling its way into your counting-house, the strains of a hand-organ, if it be in tune, which they sometimes are when they are new, provided they are unaccompanied by the Pandean pipes, a drum, a pair of cymbals, and a Canary cat-call—all these outpourings are grateful in their place and time to those to whom anything can be grateful which has good in it; but there is no place or time when music has such hold upon our hearts as when it is heard among the out-door blessings of shade and sunshine, away from the noisy city, breaking its tuneful heart against the tree-trunks and the rocks, undulating among the leaves which vibrate in sympathy or dying in soft cadences amid the whispering grass or upon the waters.

At noon yesterday the sky was clouded, and even the weather-wise were doubtful about the day. A passing cloud, less amiable than its neighbors, gave itself an unmannerly shake when passing over the City, sprinkling rain drops here and there in a sort of admonitory way. This was all the rain that fell, but the shadowy things still looked gloomy overhead. Nevertheless, from noon the approaches to the Park from the east end and the west were so crowded with vehicles that it was as much as one's life was worth to try to cross Fifth-avenue anywhere near Fifty-ninth-street. Indeed, no sane person would attempt such a thing, unless his life was insured for more than it was worth.

It has been said that since the first opening of Central Park the number of private vehicles has been increased ten fold. Those who saw the drives yesterday could readily believe this statement. The numbers of these expensive things on wheels tells a loud story about the growing wealth of New-York, as the peculiarities of many of them tell a queer tale of the varied degrees of taste among us. There are not a few quiet, sober, stately equipages, and there are many of choice build and tasteful coloring, but, bless us! what uncultivated intellects some builders have and what questionable ideas of good taste some buyers have! You see that rolling mountain coming up this way, begirt with rainbows, and clouds of blue and scarlet lying in the hollow places? that great thing on yellow wheels with scarlet trimmings? (not to be poetical), why that's a carriage of the heavy and ornate style of architecture, and the good people in it are worth a mint of money, and so are the horses and the ornaments in male attire, who sit behind and cough occasionally behind their gloves, they cost a mint of money, too, and the occupants are able to find it all. The Shandies are not common people, as you can see for yourself by the size of the carriage and the shape of its inmates, and there's another and another just like it, all owned by relatives or rivals of the Shandies. Now look again; there comes a pleasing contrast in that graceful phaeton and the Landeau; how chaste the coloring, how well trained the horses to their quiet labor, and how pleasantly the tenants chat, just as if they were at home, and so they are. Hah! there goes Schnapps—he with the tiger on the box—that little chap with the turn-up nose and the top boots, that's the tiger; the t'other, who tools the horses and cools the garnets on his physiognomy, that's Schnapps. He's worth a pile; he's in the importing trade, heavy in Hollands. He discovered a way to make it pure, a home article, all but the essential oil; saves freight and duty, you know, and just as good when you think it's Hollands!

Thus they roll in, in good taste and bad, those who have known good fortune and carriages from their cradles, those who have earned them bravely and filled them with honor, and those who, like the Shandies, sit ill at ease.

The number of equestrians yesterday was unusually large, and it was an agreeable thing to note that the ladies have begun to ignore the hateful stovepipe, wearing tasty things upon their head after the fashion of their sex.

As 3 o'clock approached, the tide moved up the Mall in the direction of the pavillion, and waves of mousellaine, poul de soie, grenadine and basege, tossed and glittered in the sunshine, which just then broke forth. At 3 the music began, and after the happy fashion in which it is the Dodworth's pleasure to discourse, the following programme was gone through:

PART I.

1. Opening March............Dodworth
2. Overture to "La Muette de Portici"............Auber
3. Fantasia on song "Beautiful Dreamer"............Foster
4. Whirlwind Polka—Cornet obligato............Levy

PART II.

5. March from "Crispino è la Comare"............Ricci
6. Overture to Oberon............Von Weber
7. The Guard's Waltz............Godfrey
8. Grand Selection from Attilla............Verdi

PART III.

9. Musen Quadrille............Strauss
10. Polonaise from "L'Africane"............Meyerbeer
11. Grand Cavatina, from "Don Sebastian"............Donizetti
12. Der Sunnvogel Galop............C. Faust

A NUISANCE TO BE REMOVED.

It is a pity that there should be anything disagreeable to interrupt the enjoyment of those who seek true pleasure and appreciate it in the Park; but it is difficult, even with vigilance, to keep unclean things out of the cleanest habitations sometimes. This reflection and philosophical conclusion was suggested by the impertinence of young persons with incipient whiskers and cigars, who amused themselves, in knots near the music-stand, by running commentaries, in audible tone, of the figures, faces and apparel of young ladies passing by, especially if they happened to be alone. These comments were seldom complimentary, always flippant and impertinent, and frequently the cause of much confusion and embarrassment. It is to be hoped that the Commissioners will discover this weed and dispose of it, or seek the assistance of the Board of Health.

THE LAKE.

The boats on the lake were busy. It was a harvest day with the boatmen. Mr. HOHLENBERG's water-skate was in occasional requisition, and attracted the attention of the curious. The gondola lay gloomily upon its shadow, suggesting suicide or assassination or anything but delight upon the moonlit-waters of the "City of the Sea."

THE FOUNTAINS AND THE TERRACE.

As the sun crept down numbers were drawn to the neighborhood of the fountains near the terrace which were playing with unusual vigor, and as the spray fell showing the beautiful phenomena of the rainbow. The vases on the terrace have been filled with flowers, and a number of exquisitely shaped gilt bird cages have been placed upon their pedestals. The saloon underneath the terrace has been opened, and the patronage it received yesterday was extensive. The quantity of ice-cream consumed must have affected the temperature of the City when those who took it got back there. It was generally remarked that it did get cool in the evening, yesterday.

COMMON.

Whatever may be the associations usually suggested by the word "common" it is possible for it sometimes to suggest an agreeable thing. When it is written on a board in white letters on a red ground, and that board is placed here and there on miles of sward, green as emerald and soft as velvet, then indeed, it is a word of pleasant meaning. Acres of "common" were free to access yesterday, to the delight of old and young. Terrible gymnastic feats were performed by Johnnies and emulated by sissies, to the terror and confusion of mammas; but there was far more fun than fright.

THE MILK OF HUMAN KINDNESS.

It is well known that the Commissioners are horticulturalists, botanists, landscape gardeners, gentlemen of exquisite taste and illimitable good nature, but it is not generally known that they keep their own cows, yet so it is. Though generally confiding, they are sceptical about the unadulterated flow of Orange County, and have procured a few of the far-famed representatives of those creamy counties, Durham, Ayrshire and Kerry. These they feed upon the fragrant clover and the tender grasses of the park, and the cream of the thing which results therefrom, with the strawberries provided by STETSON, is delicious. Invalid ladies and babies may indulge *ad libitum* without fear of the rinderpest, or the more prevailing horror of the omnipresent swill. Bless their hearts, the amiable gentlemen, may their cattle thrive, and their cream-crocks overflow.

Desperate Attempt at Incendiarism—An Infernal Machine Discovered in a Hallway.

Mr. XAVIER HUELSTAL, proprietor of a restaurant at No. 37 Mercer-street, while closing his premises at 12 o'clock on Friday night, discovered a cigar-box lying in the hallway. As the box had evidently been carefully placed in its position, and wore a suspicious look, Mr. HUELSTAL became satisfied that it was of a dangerous character, and he determined to examine it. In the bottom of the box was a small hole, through which nearly two pounds of powder ran out when the box was lifted up. As soon as the package had been emptied of this dangerous compound a careful examination of the interior was made. On the lid of the box being ripped off several lucifer matches were discovered lying between two sheets of sand-paper, which were fastened to the lid by a small cord. The body of the box was filled with a large steel spring, commonly used by upholsterers in patent mattrasses and sofas. From this mechanism it was intended to produce an explosion, and possibly a conflagration, as the spring would cause the matches to ignite with the greatest ease. If the greatest care had not been exercised by Mr. HUELSTAL in his examination an explosion would no doubt have occurred, and considerable loss of life resulted. No clue exists to the persons implicated in this fiendish attempt, neither does it appear who placed the machine in the hallway where it was found. Capt. MILLS, of the Eighth Precinct, and several officers of his force are engaged in making the necessary investigations into the matter. The Police are of the opinion that the intention of the originators of the scheme was to fire the premises and cause a panic, during which they would rob the restaurant and stores adjoining.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

GONE TO EUROPE.—Among the passengers by the *City of Boston*, for Liverpool, yesterday, were Mr. EDWARD H. HOUSE, theatrical agent, and Mr. CHARLES F. BROWNE, popularly known as "Artemus Ward." Among those who bade them adieu at the wharf were Manager WHEATLEIGH and wife, DANIEL BRYANT and wife, and Messrs. PALMER, WOOD, GROWER, MASSETT, DILLON, ROWE, BANDMANN, BURROUGHS and GAYLOR. Officer MCWALTERS, of the City Hall, was the last to take their hands as the steamship cast her moorings. It was in print some days ago that Miss HENRIQUES, of Wallack's, and one or two other professional ladies, were going in this steamer, but it seems that they changed their minds, and sailed away very quietly on Thursday. They were wise in not trusting too much of our artistic treasure to a single vessel; and while on one side the loss of expected companions may be keenly lamented, the increased probability that at least one party may escape "the dangers of the sea," will doubtless reconcile both to the temporary separation. A pleasant voyage to all.

REDUCTION OF WAGES.—Yesterday morning Messrs. STURGES, TAYLOR & Co. notified the men employed on board the steamship *Huntsville*, that it had been determined to reduce their wages twenty-five per cent. The result was a strike. The owners at once sent out for men to fill the men's places; but the strike having been made known, several hundred 'longshoremen hastened to Pier No. 13, and strove to persuade men not to go aboard the vessel. Twice or thrice threats were made, and there were serious apprehensions of violence; but Officers MULDOON and PORCHER, of the City Hall Police, who had been summoned to the spot, prevented any outbreak, and the steamship was permitted to depart at her usual hour, but with a crew deficient in numbers.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gen. Thomas, U. S. A.; Gen. Meigs, U. S. A.; Hon. Oakes Ames, North Easton; Senator Sprague, Rhode Island; Hon. J. M. Ashley, Ohio; Hon. G. H. Gear, Burlington; Hon. W. S. Lincoln, Newark Valley; Hon. J. B. A. Allen, Philadelphia, and Hon. E. E. Gay, Burlington, are at the Astor House; Gen. B. C. Card, U. S. A., and Gen. A. Badeau, Long Island, are at the Hoffman House. Hon. D. A. Dangler, Cleveland; Hon. W. A. Mehaffey, Washington; E. W. Fox, St. Louis, and Hon. T. H. Nelson, Indiana, still remain at the Metropolitan Hotel.

KILLED BY A FALL FROM A SCAFFOLD.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday over the remains of ARTHUR MARIETTE, a house painter, who was precipitated from a swinging scaffold at No. 44 Grand-street, on Friday afternoon, by one of the ropes giving way. As the unfortunate man fell a distance of over fifty feet, instantaneous death was the result. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. Deceased was 22 years of age, a native of France, and resided at No. 7 Walker-street.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ALLEGED INCENDIARISM.—On the 26th of May last the store of HENRY GRACIE, corner of Sands-street and Hudson-avenue, was set on fire in some way. Fire-Marshal LAWRENCE suspected that the proprietor of the place knew something about the fire, and caused his arrest. The accused was brought before Justice CORNWELL, yesterday, for examination. Several witnesses were examined, but nothing was divulged by the evidence to show that the man arrested was guilty of the crime for which he was arrested. The fire appears to have been caused by accident or carelessness. The examination of the case was postponed until Monday, the 4th inst.

DEPARTURE OF FENIANS.—About fifty Fenians left Williamsburgh yesterday forenoon for the front. They were recruited under the auspices of the Grattan Circle, of which Dr. MURPHY is Centre. Other reinforcements from the Western District and New-York swelled the contingent to four hundred and sixty, and they left for the seat of war under the command of Col. JAMES J. MALONEY. Dr. MURPHY and Capt. CURRAN accompanied the adventurous Fenians to the boat, but the former gentleman remained, while the latter proceeded. Gen. SWEENEY is said to have gone on the same boat.

THE BROOKLYN FENIANS.—It is rumored that upward of 1,000 Brooklyn Fenians have left this city for the purpose of taking part in the Canadian invasion. The most intense excitement prevailed yesterday, and to-day meetings are to be held by different Circles with the view of furnishing men and means to aid the cause.

Dreadful accidents occur to engravers on glass from the corrosive effects of hydrofluoric acid, which is the etching fluid. It has been discovered that a solution of fluor spar in hydrochloric acid produces the same etching, and has not the same danger attaching to it.

Are You Disturbed at Nights?

And broken of rest, by a child suffering and crying with the pain of Cutting Teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It relieves the little sufferer immediately. It cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is perfectly safe in all cases. Thirty-five cents a bottle.

Night Sweats, which are so debilitating in their effects, are simply an indication which nature throws out that the system needs bracing up, that is, that it requires a tonic. Remove the cause and the effect is removed. As a tonic there is nothing equal to MARSDEN'S CALISAYA TONIC, which is simply a preparation containing all the virtues of the world-renowned Calisaya Bark. Depot No. 487 Broadway.

The French are rarely willing to admit that Parisian skill can be surpassed in the manufacture of articles of taste and luxury, and yet PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS has been adopted by the leading French families here as superior to any of the floral extracts put up in Paris.—*Rome Sentinel.*

Change of Water is almost always followed by a disturbed action of the bowels. Persons leaving the City for the country, during the Summer, not unfrequently lose from this cause all the benefits which they should derive from the change. This may be prevented, in all cases, by the use of MARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP. Depot, No. 487 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Painless Diarrhœa is the usually premonitory symptoms of Asiatic cholera. Check this, and the disease goes no further. This, in nine cases out of ten, is done at once by the use of MARSDEN'S ASIATIC CHOLERA CURE. Depot No. 487 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ["*Judge's Report*," *at the* "*Grand Trial.*"] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

Forewarned! Forearmed!—MARSDEN'S TREATISE ON CHOLERA, ITS CAUSES AND CURE, will be sent free, by mail, on receipt of an addressed stamped envelope. Send for it at once to T. W. MARSDEN, No. 487 Broadway, New-York.

The Elegant Establishment of White, the hatter, No. 303 Canal-st., (opposite the Brandreth House,) is hourly thronged with the beauty and fashion of the City, intent upon purchasing from his unequaled assortment of fancy hats (both trimmed and untrimmed) for ladies, misses and children. His stock of gentlemen's and youths' wear cannot be excelled.

Words of Wisdom, fitly spoken, was the expression of an invalid who had tried all medicines without success, and was immediately relieved by using MARSDEN'S SENSATIVE PILLS. Depot, No. 487 Broadway.

Keep Cool.—BARTLETT'S Patent Polar Refrigerator, wholesale and retail, by G. F. MERKLEE, sole manufacturer for New-York, No. 77 Bleecker-st., one door from Broadway.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Depot for Croquet, at Kirby & Co.'s, No. 633 Broadway, New-York. Orders by mail. Send for catalogue.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, Hair Dye and Dyeing at BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

BLOY—KIRKMAN.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, May 30, by Rev. W. Tunison, JAMES W. BLOY and ANNIE KIRKMAN, both of Lafayette, N. J.

BENKARD—GORDON.—On Thursday, May 31, by Rev. McWalter B. Noyes, assisted by Rev. Charles W. Morrill, of St. Alban's Church, HENRY R. BENKARD and GRACE, second daughter of the late Peter Gordon, Esq. No cards.

DIED.

BOWERS.—On Saturday, June 2, HANNAH BOWERS, after a long and painful illness.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. John's Church, Varick-st., this day, (Sunday,) at 1 o'clock.

GRANT.—At Morrisania, on Saturday, June 2, SOPHIA, wife of John C. Grant, aged 40 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, Mary-st., Melrose, on Monday, June 4, at 2 P. M.

HARRISON.—In Minneapolis, Minn., on Saturday, May 26, EDWARD HENRY HARRISON, son of the late Wm. L. S. Harrison, of New-York, of consumption, after a sickness of 4 months, aged 17 years, 3 months and 24 days.

Funeral services to be held at St. Peter's Church, 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., New-York, at 11 A. M. on Monday, June 4. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

OFFICIAL—[No. 30.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, May 31, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 44 North River, five feet seven inches high, blue eyes, brown, sprinkled with gray hair, no moustache or whiskers, slim built, no hat, dark heavy coat, dark pants, dark vest, striped shirt, dark woolen undershirt, woolen socks, gaiter boots, about forty years old; in the water about four or five days.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street, New-York.

ROBT. GAMBLE, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 31.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, May 31, 1866.

The body of an unknown woman was found at the foot of Forty-third-street, East River, about five feet two inches high, slim built; eyes, hair and flesh on the head were all gone; had on her person a white muslin chemise, drawers and skirt, white cotton stockings, black prunella elastic gaiters, with dark ribbed common gentlemen's pants; nothing on her person by which she could be recognized; in the water about three or four months.

ROBT. GAMBLE, Coroner.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York Times Office.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES for families and manufacturers. Agents wanted. [illegible] M. Co., No. [illegible] Broadway, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ORIGINAL ORIENTAL BATHS.
Established in New-York in 1854.
T. CULBERTSON and E. J. FRENCH, Proprietors.
PLAIN, ELECTRIC AND MEDICATED VAPOR BATHS.
Ample accommodations for both ladies and gentlemen.
NOS. 6 AND 8 4TH-AV.
(Near Cooper Institute.)

SITE FOR A POST-OFFICE.

At a meeting of the Commission on the Post-office Site, held this 30th day of May, 1866, the following resolution was unanimously adopted and ordered to be published:

Resolved, That in accordance with an act of Congress, approved May 16, 1866, appointing a "Commission to select a proper site for a building for a Post-office, and for the accommodation of the United States Courts of the City of New-York," with instructions to report to the Postmaster-General and the Secretary of the Interior at their earliest convenience, the Commissioners invite proposals to be made on or before WEDNESDAY, June 6, at 12 M., for the sale of a space of land equal to twenty-five or thirty City lots, centrally located in the City of New-York, said proposals to be sent to the Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor's Office, or to JAMES KELLY, Post-office.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Chairman.
JAMES KELLY, Secretary.

THE RISE IN GOLD
HAS ADVANCED COTTON GOODS.
WHITE MUSLINS,
PURCHASED BEFORE THE ADVANCE,
AND SOLD AT OLD PRICES,
AT LAMBERT'S, NO. 323 GREENWICH-ST.
EXTRA SHIRTING, FROM 23 TO 25C.
SPLENDID BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS, 50C.
PRINTS AND DRESS GOODS,
GOODS FOR BOYS' WEAR,
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,
HEAVY BLACK SILKS,
AND MARSEILLES QUILTS CHEAP.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of this Committee will be held at headquarters, corner Broadway and 22d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, June 4, 1866, at 8 o'clock.

OWEN W. BRENNAN, Chairman.
HENRY H. HUELAT, CHAS. H. HALL, Secretaries.

CHEAPEST BOOK-STORE IN THE WORLD.—500 best authors, half calf, selling at half price; 7,000 magnificent English books, less than half price; 10,000 scientific books, selling very cheap; 15,000 theological works, at your price; 25,000 books, history, biography, &c., at our price; 50,000 stereoscopic pictures, &c., at any price. Catalogues free.
LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 113 Nassau-st.

CATARRH, DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUS FEVERS, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, Piles, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Nervous Debility and Scrofula of every phase, are permanently cured by Nature's Remedials from Plants. Circular stamp.
WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y.

ADDRESS POLLAK & SON—MEERSCHAUM manufacturers, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st. Pipes and cigar-holders cut to order, boiled and repaired.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND OTHER religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following Wards EVERY SABBATH, as follows:

Wards.
1..No. 27 Greenwich-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
5..No. 74 West Broadway, 8 P. M.
6..No. 122 Leonard-st., 3 P. M.
10..No. 139 Canal-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
11..No. 21 Avenue A, 3½ and 7½ P. M.
13..No. 70 Columbia-st., 3½ P. M.
14..No. 191 Elm-st., 2 P. M.
15..No. 60 Bleecker-st., 4 P. M.
16..No. 223 West 26th-st., 7½ P. M.
17..No. 147 Fifth-st., 10½ A. M.
11..No. 44 Avenue C, (Sermon,) 7½ P. M.
GEO. J. MINGINS, Supt. of Missions.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching corner Catharine and Madison sts., on SUNDAY, 3d inst., by the Pastor, at 10½ A. M., and concert of prayer for seamen at 7½ P. M. Also, preaching corner Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M., and at No. 21 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHING MORNING and EVENING by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square. Subject of the evening discourse—*The Divine Right of Citizenship and Suffrage coordinate with the Divine Right of Government and the Consequent Mutual Obligations before God.* Services at 7½ o'clock.

"THE THINGS THAT ARE COMING ON THE EARTH."—The sixth of the course by JOHN WILLIAMS will be delivered at the University Buildings, Washington-square, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The History of Antichrist.* When this origin, characteristics and course of the man of sin will be considered. Seats free.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. D. BLAIN, of California Conference, at 8½ P. M. by Rev. W. H. DE PUY. Sacrament after morning service. Seats free. Strangers come and welcome. Class meeting and Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF Old Brewery. The original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses will be made to the school. Visitors are always delighted with the singing of these children.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. JOHN S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The Resurrection of the Dead.* And at 7½ o'clock P. M., subject—*The Judgment of the Great Day.* Seats free. Strangers and others are affectionately invited to attend.

SECOND ADVENT AND FUTURE LIFE FOR THE RIGHTEOUS ONLY.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at Farragut Hall, southeast corner of Bowery and Canal-st., (entrance on Canal,) by Elder W. S. CAMPBELL, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

THE CONGREGATION OF ST. JAMES' English Lutheran Church, will worship in the Chapel of St. George's Episcopal Church, 16th-st., east of 3d-av., on SUNDAY, June 3, at 10½ A. M.; Sunday School at 2 P. M. in the Swedish Lutheran Church, 22d-st., west of 3d-av.

AT DODWORTH HALL—FIRST SOCIETY of Spiritualists. At 10½ and 7½ Dr. R. T. HALLOCK will lecture, expounding the truths of Spiritualism in his usual masterly manner. At 3 o'clock, conference. Subject—*Is the Power Used by Christ to Heal Still Exercised by Men?*

LECTURE FOR THE JEWS, BY THE Rev. Dr. JOHNSON, on *Jesus, the true Messiah*, in the large Hall, corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av., at 7½ P. M. Free Episcopal Services at 10½ A. M., Rev. WM. WARDLAW officiating. Jews and Christians are cordially invited.

A RELIGIOUS INVESTIGATION.—IS IT *True that Spirits are Seen by their Friends?* Miss ELLA VANWIE will be in her cabinets and give strong proofs of the fact this SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M., at No. 814 Broadway. The public are invited to see, feel and hear for themselves. Wonderful tests will be given.

REV. JOHN H. VAN DERZEE WILL preach at Messiah's Church, Nos. 7 and 9 7th-av., in the AFTERNOON at 3 and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Lord's Supper after the afternoon service. Seats free.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST—(Protestant Episcopal)—Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., Rev. C. R. DUFFIE, D. D., Rector; Rev. G. W. BACON, M. D., Assistant. Services on SUNDAYS 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M. Seats free at the evening services.

SIXTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—AT the Everett Rooms, 34th-st. and 6th-av., Rev. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor. Services every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 9½. All are cordially invited.

EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY MARTYRS—Forsyth-st., near New-Canal-st., Rev. JAMES MILLETT, Pastor.—On SUNDAY EVENING, Rev. Mr. MARSDEN, assistant Minister at St. John's Chapel, will preach.

A YOUNG PEOPLE'S PRAYER MEETING is held every SATURDAY EVENING in the social rooms of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, corner 6th-av. and 34th-st.; entrance from 34th-st. Strangers are cordially invited.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Bloomingdale Baptist Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. from Luke xxii., 31, 32, and at 7½ P. M. Lord's Supper in the evening.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school anniversary at 3½ P. M. Services to be interpreted for deaf mutes.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place, Rev. ROBERT G. QUENNELL, the pastor elect, will preach in the MORNING; Rev. Dr. SPENCER, EVENING. Subject—*Rich Man and Lazarus.* Services 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

WM. STEWART, OF PHILADELPHIA, will preach at Room No. 18 Cooper Institute, on SUNDAY, 3d inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject—*Second Coming Christ. The Dead Unconscious until Christ Comes.*

PUBLIC SERVICES ARE HELD EVERY SABBATH in the New-England Church, (Congregational,) on West 41st-st., near 6th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT. All interested in this new organization are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT.—REV. WM. T. SABINE, Rector, At Home Chapel, East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., services regularly every SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Mr. SCOTT will preach SUNDAY. Seats free. Strangers are invited.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, HENRY-ST., corner Scammel; Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. On SUNDAY, June 3, the Rector, the Rev. SAMUEL J. CORNEILLE, will preach Morning and Evening. Seats for all.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. In the MORNING he will deliver his first anniversary sermon, and in the EVENING will repeat his sermon on *The Ways and Judgments of God.*—Rom. ii., 33, 34.

THE VISION MADE PLAIN.—THE PROphet of the Closing Dispensation will preach in University Building, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—Hab., chap. ii., verses 1 to 14.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects: Morning—*Trouble*; Evening—*The Pilgrim.*

THE MORAVIAN PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONGREGATION.—Rev. A. A. REINKE, Pastor, will hold divine service at the Medical College, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., at 10½ A. M.

FOURTEENTH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of 2d-av.—The regular services are in the MORNING at 10½ and at 7½ in the EVENING. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. W. HITCHCOCK.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. J. PARKER will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Rev. Dr. MONROE at 7½ P. M. Seats free. General prayer meeting at 6½ P. M.

REV. DR. DEEMS WILL PREACH ON SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the West Harlem Methodist Episcopal Church, 125th-st., near 8th-av.

MRS. EMMA F. JAY BULLENE WILL speak for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free and the public invited.

YORKVILLE.—FREE CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY—84th-st., near 4th-av., Rev. WM. DYMOND will preach MORNING and EVENING.

TO CHURCHES.—THE POSITION OF SEXton is wanted by a person who is fully competent to fill the office; the very highest testimonials produced; Presbyterian or Dutch Reformed Church preferred. Address [illegible]

GENERAL NEWS.

NEW RAILROAD PROJECTS.

Activity in Urging them Forward.

From the Albany Argus.

The Directors of the New-York, Oswego and Midland Road are exerting themselves to secure the necessary assent of the towns on the route to issue bonds in aid of the work. Meetings are being held in the different villages and towns, and it is reported that the feeling in favor of granting aid is almost universal. The town of De Ruyter has given a pledge for $125,000; Otselic for $87,000; Plymouth for $100,000; Norwich for $450,000; Oxford for $250,000. In the County of Chenango, subscriptions and bonds have been secured to the amount of one million dollars. The projectors of the work feel sanguine of success.

The Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad is being pushed forward with vigor. The private subscriptions in Utica have reached the sum of $200,000, and twenty miles of the road will be put under contract in a few weeks. The towns on the route are bonding themselves for the raising of money for this object, and in case of any failure from this source, individuals are ready to push the enterprise by their own private subscriptions.

The Utica people, in conjunction with the Black River interest, are moving for the extension of the Black River Railroad north from Boonville, the present terminus. The Watertown *Reformer*, in advocating the advantages of that locality in connection with these projected enterprises, says:

"The Midland Railroad enterprise, the Utica Southern Railroad and the Black River Railroad, will be but links of a grand through route from the foot of Lake Ontario to the City of New-York. The water power of Black River is far superior to the water power of Oswego and Rochester, and a better harbor can be had at Sacketts Harbor or Henderson than either Rochester or Oswego possesses. The people of this section may now, by putting forth the requisite effort, put Watertown in the foreground of facilities, a rival in prosperity to Oswego and Rochester. We need not get far ahead of the projected road from Utica south, or of the Midland road, but we ought not to be far behind them."

The directors of the Whitehall and Plattsburgh Railroad have resolved to make an effort to build the road, notwithstanding the Governor's veto of the bill granting State aid. Committees have been appointed to procure a survey, solicit subscriptions, and obtain releases for right of way. The advantages of this road, not only to the country through which it passes, but to Montreal, Troy, Albany and New-York, would be very great.

The construction of the Buffalo and Washington Railroad, leading from Buffalo to the coal fields of Pennsylvania, is being urged, and the consent of the City of Buffalo is to be secured for the issue of bonds to a large amount for this object. It is claimed that such a road will give Buffalo an independent coal route, and place that city within 110 miles of extensive coal fields, giving it an advantage of 39 miles over Erie and 10 miles over Philadelphia. A writer in the *Commercial Advertiser* urges the people to vote for bonding the city, and says:

"We all must be satisfied that it is vastly for our interest to have the road built, so as to provide the means of making this city what it is destined to be, one of the greatest cities west of the Atlantic. Give it cheap, reliable and abundant fuel, and its position is assured, beyond any doubt. Even now, with an uncertain supply of fuel, selling at times for exorbitant prices, it stands fifth as a manufacturing city in the United States."

FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT

The Toledo Train Runs into the Sandusky—One Killed and a Number Wounded.

From the Cleveland Leader, May 31.

A terrible accident occurred at 9 o'clock A. M. yesterday, on the railroad owned by the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, and used jointly by it and the Cleveland and Toledo Company, about two miles from the city, resulting in the killing of one person, the wounding of two who will die, and the injury of ten or fifteen more. The Sandusky train,—PHELPS, conductor, and W. W. PARKER, engineer, due here at 9 A. M., broke her eccentric rod and stopped to repair just this side of the Slaughter-house Bridge, around the first bend of the road as one approaches the city. A brakesman was sent back to stop the Toledo train, which was following on the same track, and one ten minutes later. This brakeman, either failed to go back far enough or the engineer of the approaching train failed to observe him, for the Toledo train came around the curve at the usual rate of speed, and did not slacken speed until its engineer perceived a train standing still on the track only a few rods in advance. He immediately reversed the engine, put on the brakes, but without avail, and jumped from the engine. The Toledo engine struck the rear car of the Sandusky train with great force, and pushed it into the car in front of it. The rear car of the Sandusky train was thus lifted bodily upon the trucks of that in front of it, while the frame of the latter was entirely demolished. The engine of the Toledo train was badly damaged. The baggage and express cars were thrown from the track, but not seriously injured. None of the passenger cars of the Toledo train were damaged.

The Sandusky train consisted of an engine, baggage car, express car and two passenger cars. The passenger cars were destroyed, as we have described. The remainder of the train was not damaged.

The conductor of the Toledo train was J. B. TYLER, one of the oldest, most experienced and careful conductors on that or any other road. It was drawn by the engine Ohio, JOHN ALLEN, engineer.

Save the engineer, who was bruised in jumping from the train, no one on board the Toledo train was at all injured. The casualties, of which we present a complete list below, were confined to those on the Sandusky train, and mainly to those in the first car, which was entirely demolished, while the rear car, curiously enough, though thrown forward upon the trucks of the first, was comparatively uninjured. None of the employes of the road, save the engineer above named, were injured at all.

The following is the

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

Mrs. HANNAH LYNCH, of Berea, killed.
Mrs. CHARLOTTE M. SWIFT, of Castalia, severely and probably mortally wounded.
Mrs. ATWATER, of Castalia, badly injured, and one child fatally injured and another severely bruised.
Mrs. E. W. GREENWOOD, of Olmsted Falls, both legs badly broken; child badly wounded.
Mrs. JACKSON, of Cleveland, slightly wounded, and child severely and probably fatally injured.
Mr. PHILLIP LYNCH, of Berea, son of Mrs. LYNCH, who was killed, severely injured.
Widow SARAH LITCHFIELD, of Berea, badly bruised about the head and shoulders.
Mrs. BRIDGET DALY, of Olmsted, severely injured.
Mrs. ANN THORNTON, of Olmsted, leg badly broken.
Mr. W. B. DEMICK, of Bellevue, severe contusions about the head and shoulders.
Mrs. ELIZABETH WRIGHT, Olmsted, severely injured.
Mrs. SARAH WATSON, Berea, bruised.
Mrs. ANN KELLY, Berea, bruised.
Mrs. MARY CURTIN, Berea, bruised.
Mrs. GEORGE KENT, Olmsted, slightly injured.
Mr. GEORGE HALL, Olmsted, slightly injured.
Mr. ROBERT MATHEWS, Olmsted, badly bruised.
Mr. JOHN ALLEN, engineer of the express train, was injured by jumping from the engine.

Superintendent L. D. RUCKER made all possible provision for the wounded. A train was sent out to bring in the injured, and all the physicians who could be procured were sent to the scene of the accident as soon as the news reached the city. On the arrival of the relief train the wounded were transferred to carriages and taken to the various hotels, where there will be no lack of care or surgical aid.

As soon as the news of the accident reached the city large numbers of men and even women flocked in dense crowds to the horrible scene. The relief train, even to the platforms, were closely packed with the passengers of the wrecked cars, and the road was lined with excited men, women and children. At the foot of Superior-street, where the wounded were taken from the cars, the crowd was so great that it required all the efforts of the police to make way for the carriages.

About ten years ago an engine exploded, killing one man and wounding several more, on the very spot which was the scene of this terrible accident.

The track has been cleared so that trains will run as usual on the Columbus and Toledo roads.

THE BATTLE CREEK TRAGEDY.

Three Children Killed by their Mother—Confession of the Murderess.

Correspondence of the Detroit Free Press.

MARSHALL, Mich., May 23.

The Haviland-Baker murder case continues to attract great attention and interest. The court-room this morning is crowded with spectators, the largest number being from Battle Creek, the scene of the tragedy.

The prisoners, DANIEL J. BAKER and SARAH HAVILAND, came into the Court at a quarter before 9 o'clock, and took their seats. BAKER is a tall, dark complexioned man of about 40 or 45 years of age, with heavy beard and whiskers; has a smiling face and an insinuating manner. He does not seem to have suffered from his incarceration in jail. Mrs. HAVILAND is 38 years of age, above the medium height, pale, cold face, except the cheeks, which are flushed, thin nose, and lips tightly compressed, her whole appearance indicating a person fixed and determined, from a strong feeling or influence, to the commission of some great deed or purpose. Upon the announcement of the case by the clerk this morning, when he came to the words "for the murder of," &c., she called for "water, quick, quick," and seemed to partially faint, or to affect fainting, for a moment.

The case was proceeded with by the reading of the confession made by Mrs. HAVILAND on the 23d of December, one week after the crime, in which she gave her reasons for its commission, and declared that it was her own deed, unaided and unsolicited by any person whomsoever.

Mrs. HAVILAND's testimony, as given before the Coroner's Jury, was read in evidence, and gives nearly the same details as below, except the confession of adding poison. The following is the confession made on the 23d:

I came to Battle Creek last Spring. I left a drunken husband, with whom I and my children could have no peace; often driven out of doors, after dark, as I believed in spiritualism. I came here, hoping that I could have the benefits of the Lyceum for my children, and expecting to have my property to buy me a home for myself and children. After coming here, I found I could not get it as I had been promised by the lawyers, and had it not been for Mr. BAKER's assistance we should have suffered more than we did. I got Mrs. BALDWIN, when I was abed, and with but very little in the house to eat, to apply to the "Moral Police Fraternity" for assistance; he assisted me some but they did not. The reason they gave was because Mr. BAKER boarded with me. They seem to think we had ought to be married; but I did not feel as though I was obliged to marry a man because he treated me kindly. After EZERA MERRITT came to board with me, she also helped me a great deal. I had hard work to keep my children where they should be, the little boys especially. I had always tried to bring them up honestly, but as they grew older, I saw the disposition of their father manifested in them, and I was all the time uneasy if they were out of my sight for fear they would get to stealing, or their father would get the little ones. When I looked forward to the time when my children should be grown up men and women, I feared for them; that they would have to suffer by transgressing the laws of the land, and I thought as I had been the author of their existence, in a measure, it was better to send them to the spirit world while they were innocent, and if any one would have to suffer, I would do it instead of them. There are many feelings that have actuated me for the past few weeks, although I kept them locked in my bosom. The two little ones, John and Libbie, their father being a thief and a drunkard, I feared if he took the children from me they would walk in his steps; and as I looked to the future I saw a worse fate for my daughter Libbie if he had her. If I had received that love and sympathy that I ought to have done when I came a widow and a stranger in a strange place, perhaps it might have been different. I walked the streets many days to sell books to obtain something for my children's comfort, but with but few exceptions I sold none. I have no one to blame but myself, and the trials that surrounded me. I do not wish them that have been kind to me to suffer on my account, therefore I make this statement that you will blame no other. I feel that what I have done is to be settled between me and my God and the spirit world. Monday morning, a week ago last Monday, I came up town, got some sulphur, cream of tartar and arsenic, and mixed it together in molasses, but how many times I gave it to them (the children now dead) I do not now recollect; from that time till I was called in Court I knew not half of the time hardly what I was doing; I could not give a clear statement of what followed; what I said when I was questioned the other day was as near right as I can remember, except getting the arsenic; no one in the house knew that arsenic was in it; I do not know as there is anything more; I suppose that is all that is necessary to say; I took care of my children and watched over them until the last breath. There is nothing more that I know of; I make this statement voluntarily; no one knew what I was going to say; the girls questioned me, but I did not tell them; if I never had married that drunken husband I never should have been in this trouble; I know and understand that this statement made by me could be used in evidence against me; my children, the three now dead, ARTHUR, JOHN and LIBBIE, I was forced to have against my consent, but I did try to bring them up as well as I knew how, nor did I ever misuse them in any other way; nothing more to say as I know of; no person has offered me any inducement if I would make this statement; no person has threatened me in any manner; when I was down to Marshall I had a chance to talk with DANIEL BAKER, but we did not talk on that subject; Mr. BAKER had been like a father to me and my children, and I am very sorry that I have caused him a moment's trouble; I make this statement wholly and entirely voluntary and freely; I don't recollect where I got the arsenic, but I think at the middle store on the opposite side; I got the cream of tartar and sulphur at the other place, the first one at HOLTON's; the arsenic I got there then I mixed with the sulphur, and gave some of it to each of them.

(Signed,) SARAH HAVILAND.

Supposed Murder of a Wife by Her Husband—Her Body Found in the Pig-pen—The Arrest of the Suspected Criminal.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

SUMMIT BRIDGE, New-Castle County, Del., Tuesday, May 29, 1866.

On Saturday evening, the 19th of the present month, a man residing on a farm near Mount Pleasant, on the Delaware Railroad, was seen quarreling with his wife about some family difficulty. He was seen to drag her by the hair toward the house in which they lived, and as they had often quarreled before, little notice was taken of it at first, but as she was missing the week following, and no trace of her could be found by telegraphing to her relatives and friends, the suspicion of the people in the neighborhood became aroused, and on Sunday last, the 27th inst., a search was made for her body.

Some of her relatives and friends and several neighbors of the vicinity commenced digging about the house, the husband being with them all the time, and seemingly as diligent as any of them in the search, but often remarking that there was no use in digging, as his opinion was, if she had committed suicide, that she had done so by drowning herself in the canal. The search was continued all day Sunday, but without discovering anything to excite suspicion against him, although it was confidently believed that he had murdered her.

On Monday, the 28th inst., the search was again resumed, and, on repairing to the stable, some fresh dirt was discovered near the sill of one of the stalls, and as one of the relatives made a remark about it, the husband replied that it must have been done by one of the horses kicking up the earth with his foot. This was not satisfactory, however, and they commenced digging, and, when a few feet down, they came to the woman's best clothes, frock, shawl, &c., which the husband had positively stated she had taken with her when she left. On his seeing these articles laid out before him, he trembled violently, which at once satisfied every person present of his guilt. He was at once arrested and taken before Squire BLACK, at Glasgow, and the clothes brought as evidence, when he was committed to New-Castle jail on suspicion of murdering his wife.

After his arrest the digging was again commenced for the body of his wife, as the people had by this time become satisfied that she was concealed somewhere outside of the house. Finally the pig-pen was examined, and on taking up the floor her body was discovered lying on the ground, with her face down, and her body in a cramped position, as if she had been forced down by tramping upon her to give room for renailing the plank. As soon as possible thereafter, the Coroner and a physician were sent for. When they arrived an examination was made. A cut was found, several inches deep, upon the top of her head, as if inflicted with the back of a hatchet or some other blunt instrument, no doubt causing death; the face was black and swollen, and the body very much bruised, as if kicks had been inflicted upon her person.

After the examination a jury was impanneled by the Coroner and an inquest held, the verdict of the jury being that her death was caused by injuries inflicted by some blunt instrument in the hands of her husband.

The untimely and horrible death of the lady has cast a gloom over the entire neighborhood, as she was considered a kind wife and an affectionate mother, she leaving to mourn her loss twins about 18 months old, and four other small children. The farm on which they resided belonged to her, it having been left to her by a deceased relative, and it is generally supposed that this has been the cause of her husband's ill treatment. Had the husband been at home at the time the body was found, he would surely have been lynched by the excited people. Up to a late hour last night the people were arriving from all quarters to obtain a glimpse of her body. After the crowd had somewhat abated, the corpse was laid out, and will be buried this afternoon.

The Late Accident on the Toledo Railroad.

From the Cleveland Herald, May 31.

The train on the Northern Division, from Sandusky, due here at 9:10, when within about three miles of the city, at Calkin's farm, at the upper curve, was stopped on the track by the breaking of the eccentric rod of the engine. A flagman was immediately sent back to the slaughter-house bridge to flag the approaching train from Toledo, due at 9:20. The signal was seen and the brakes put down, but the train was under full headway, and the grade being very heavy, it could not be stopped. Mr. PARKER, conductor of the forward train (Sandusky) alarmed the passengers and the greater portion of them escaped from the train. The loss of life would have been fearful had it not been for this precautionary measure. On the Toledo train came, and struck the Sandusky train while running at the rate of eighteen miles an hour, driving the rear car of that train completely through the front car. All the passengers, except those who were not able from age and infirmities, escaped unhurt. Mrs. LYNCH was among the last getting out, and was instantly killed.

Mrs. LYNCH, of Berea, was killed. She was horribly mutilated. Her body was in one car and one of her legs was found in another.

Mrs. ATWATER, of Castalia, cut in the head and both legs hurt. Her little boy and girl, sitting in the seat with her, were both cut in the head. The boy was not very badly hurt, but the little girl was so seriously hurt that it was thought she would surely die.

Mr. LYNCH, of Berea, pretty badly hurt.

Mrs. J. W. THORNTON, Olmsted Falls, leg broken and otherwise badly injured.

Mrs. E. W. GREENWOOD, of Olmsted Falls, cut in the head and both legs hurt. Her little girl was also cut in the head, but not very badly.

CHARLEY FLYNN, newsboy on the Toledo train, slightly hurt.

Mrs. SWIFT, of Castalia, seriously hurt in the head, and one leg.

The engineer of the Toledo train, Mr. JOHN B. ALLEN, was slightly injured by jumping off the locomotive when the collision was found to be inevitable.

One or two others were slightly injured, but not serious enough to make mention.

The scene of the disaster after its occurence was strewn with the *debris* of the wrecked trains. The two passenger-cars of the Sandusky train presented the appearance of a shut telescope. The rear car being driven completely into the forward car up to the first seat. How any one could have remained in those cars without being killed seemed a mystery. The destruction of the cars was complete, the forward car being swept bare of everything, and the other car badly shattered.

The engine—the "Lion"—of the Toledo train was jammed up into the Sandusky cars, the cow-catcher broken off, turned backwards, and bent, lay under the forward wheels of the engine. The whole front of the locomotive was swept clean of woodwork and iron, and the smoke-stack, broken from its place, hung suspended from the roof of the passenger car.

The two baggage cars and express car of the Toledo train were totally destroyed. The baggage cars were smashed into splinters, and the pieces were scattered over the track and into the ditches on either side. The express car lay bottom up on the south side of the track, and so badly damaged that it is worthless.

Jewish Divorce.

From the New-Haven Journal, June 1.

Yesterday a divorce, according to the practice in the Hebrew Church, took place at the residence of Rev. J. GABRIEL. At the present term of the Superior Court a divorce was obtained by LOUIS ROTHSCHILD from ESTHER ROTHSCHILD. One of the parties desired that a divorce should also be granted after the manner of the Hebrew custom. Yesterday it was accomplished. As it is somewhat interesting to know what the ceremony consisted of we give it. It was as follows: The wife, dressed in black, with a black veil over her face, appeared with her husband before a council of ten men, members of the Synagogue. There were also present three Rabbis, one of whom acted as the petitioner, and wrote out on parchment a petition in Hebrew, asking for a divorce, and also wrote out the decree of divorce; the second acted as the respondent or defendant, and the third as a kind of judge; the Council of ten acting as a jury. The man and wife having appeared, they stood side by side before the Council. The Rabbis and Council then took an oath, all shaking hands—the oath being to the effect that they would always consider the divorce legal and binding. The wife then removed her veil, and the Rabbi who acted as petitioner read the petition in German, and stated the case to the Council, who having heard it, decreed the divorce. The decree, folded up, was handed to the husband, and the wife, raising her open hands, the husband dropped the paper into them. The Rabbi who acted as judge then took it and cut the ends like a fringe. He then handed it to the President of the Synagogue, telling him to place it among the records of the Society, to be preserved as evidence of the divorce. This having been done, the ceremony was finished and the parties departed, no longer man and wife.

Trade with the British Provinces.

The following statement, which we copy from the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* of this City, is commended by that journal to the careful study of those who would comprehend the value of the provincial markets to some of the leading branches of American industry and enterprise. "With reference to some articles," the *Chronicle* remarks, "it will be seen that our exports to the provinces exceed the total of exports to all other countries; and, in more numerous instances, exports to the provinces surpass in value our exports to any one of the most populous countries of the old world. The claims of the provinces to be classed amongst the best customers of the United States seems, therefore, to be fairly established.

Statement showing the relative position of Canada and the British North American Provinces among the thirty-two foreign countries to which the under-mentioned articles were exported from the United States during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1865.

Articles exported.	To Canada and Brit. N. A. Provinces.	To all other countries.	Total exports.
Acids	$23,362	$25,568	$48,920
Animals, living—horses	59,073	51,157	110,230
Cattle	111,318	47,861	159,179
Sheep	35,645	36,553	72,198
Other animals and fowls	3,668	14,023	17,691
Apples, green	367,672	111,584	479,256
Dried	42,707	56,844	99,551
Bark, &c., and tanners' dyes	3,600	154,895	158,495
Beef	126,560	3,178,211	3,304,771
Beer, ale, porter and cider—casks	10,932	130,413	141,345
Billiard tables and apparatus	6,001	40,761	46,762
Books, printed, blank and pocket	63,474	335,606	399,080
Boots and shoes	218,256	1,804,954	2,023,210
Bricks	11,575	49,295	60,870
Brooms and brushes	29,256	151,726	180,982
Butter	265,311	6,968,862	7,234,173
Cables and cordage	92,752	879,596	972,348
Candles, other than sperm and paraffine	55,308	1,195,815	1,251,123
Carriages and parts, and children's do	29,815	868,073	897,888
Cars, railroad and materials	11,950	365,919	377,369
Cheese	234,565	11,450,362	11,684,927
Clocks	13,942	891,599	905,541
Clothing—wool or cotton	102,626	1,353,684	1,456,310
Clover seed	22,464	424,381	446,845
Coal	555,332	793,039	1,348,371
Confectionery	6,793	38,663	45,456
Copper and brass, manufactures of	28,035	252,953	280,988
Cotton, other than Sea Island	43,175	5,381,195	5,424,370
Cotton Manufactures—Bleached, printed and colored	23,423	594,800	618,223
Brown drills, sheeting, &c.	17,340	27,402	44,742
All other	93,076	2,465,800	2,558,876
Drugs used in the arts	29,249	22,423	51,672
Earthen and stone ware	16,023	71,934	87,957
Eggs	7,713	43,505	51,218
Fancy goods	50,521	400,075	450,606
Fertilizers	26,670	21,226	47,896
Fish, dried or smoked	38,223	1,069,544	1,107,767
Fruits, dried and preserved	34,106	274,748	308,854
Glassware	151,879	1,093,709	1,245,588
Glue	7,962	24,794	32,756
Hams and bacon	337,617	10,184,085	10,521,702
Hardware	176,018	1,885,465	2,061,483
Hats of wool, fur, or silk	46,266	143,932	190,198
Hay	23,279	175,505	198,784
Hemp	109,246	150,147	259,393
Hides	143,136	880,460	1,023,596
Hops	19,863	1,328,400	1,348,263
Household furniture	237,920	1,877,718	2,115,638
India Rubber, manufacture of shoes	9,125	21,810	30,935
Indian corn	1,030,042	2,649,091	3,679,133
Indian meal	233,603	1,256,283	1,489,886
Iron and manufactures of—Railroad bars or rails	19,440	83,632	103,072
Castings and cast pipe	44,322	16,736	61,058
Nails	27,028	908,752	935,780
Steam engines and boilers	28,775	574,777	603,552
Other finished machinery	83,353	2,016,771	2,100,124
Machinery furnishings, &c.	49,509	5,320	54,829
Boiler plate and other wrought	800	754	1,554
Safes and wrought doors	14,131	44,530	58,661
All other	274,361	602,285	876,646
Steel	875	3,032	3,907
Steel springs and other manufactures of, not specified	2,791	53,881	56,672
Lampblack	643	4,842	5,485
Leather and manufactures of	183,066	334,651	517,717
Lime and cement	27,950	57,439	85,389
Lumber—laths, pickets, &c.	4,911	22,258	27,169
Marble and stone manufactures	50,083	134,439	184,512
Rough stone	29,029	50,787	79,816
Masts and spars	5,336	134,439	139,904
Matches	7,866	145,724	153,590
Mathematical and scientific instruments	500	1,213	1,713
Medicines, prepared and patent	38,523	81,932	120,455
Musical instruments	109,292	161,219	270,511
Oils—Whale and other fish	59,295	757,199	816,494
Lard, &c., including tallow oil	25,950	129,504	155,454
Onions	16,977	203,717	220,694
Oysters	9,179	112,590	122,169
Paints, prepared	24,829	173,905	198,734
Paper and stationery	95,817	670,611	766,428
Pickles and sauces	4,488	38,065	42,553
Pork and hogs	2,563,820	4,292,086	6,855,906
Potatoes	16,529	708,264	724,593
Rags	3,665	173,314	176,979
Rice	4,702	58,728	63,430
Resin and turpentine	8,766	148,896	157,662
Rye and small grain—Rye	37,395	96,035	133,430
Oats	84,715	172,234	256,949
Beans	26,088	171,808	197,896
Peas	7,680	173,280	180,960
Barley	53,472	4,179	57,651
Salt	280,298	75,171	355,469
Sand and other ballast	4,550	7,668	12,358
Scales and balances	9,744	134,528	144,272
Seeds	12,185	175,145	187,330
Shingles	16,726	158,034	175,760
Skins other than fur	16,161	596,623	612,784
Snuff	1,262	37,867	39,129
Spirits and liquors other than alcohol—Whisky	17,243	181,280	198,523
Brandy	3,255	60,471	63,726
Wines	15,337	45,939	61,276
Cordials and all other	8,590	62,655	71,245
Starch	11,808	199,294	211,102
Stoves and stove furnishings	64,915	146,644	211,559
Straw goods	1,399	11,865	13,264
Sugar and molasses—Brown	18,643	1,974	20,617
Refined	30,684	254,262	284,946
Molasses	12,220	4,048	16,268
Tallow	179,470	4,799,665	4,979,135
Tar and Pitch	14,717	61,317	76,034
Telegraphic instruments and apparatus	8,412	83,164	91,576
Tinware	4,210	96,662	100,872
Tobacco manufactured	529,728	2,910,251	3,439,979
Cigars	9,439	130,827	140,266
Trunk and valises	9,402	198,543	207,945
Varnish	12,195	54,787	66,982
Vegetables not specified	22,608	51,353	73,761
Vinegar	11,619	54,481	46,100
Wagons, carts and wheelbarrows	10,714	323,084	333,798
Wheat	5,006,830	14,390,367	19,397,197
Wheat-flour	5,886,396	21,335,635	27,222,031
Window-sashes and blinds	11,590	43,222	54,812
Woodenware	39,245	357,407	396,652
Wood manufactures not specified	70,443	787,793	858,236
Wool	33,941	220,780	254,721
Woolen cloths and other manufactures of wool not specified	53,693	78,851	132,544
Unenumerated articles	255,689	285,194	540,883

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 2, 1866.

$9,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	109⅞	500	Spruce H. C.	4
12,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, C. '62	102½	400	do ......2d call	4⅝
20,500	do	102⅝	300	do	4⅝
35,000	do ......2d call	102⅝	200	Boston W. P. b30	53
60,000	do	102¼	100	do	52½
60,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R '65	102⅞	100	do	52⅞
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	102½	200	do	52⅞
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	96	200	do ......2d call	52
1,500	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, First Ser.	102⅝	100	do b30	52½
5,000	do	102⅝	100	Chic. & R. I.	93
38,800	do ......2d Ser	102⅝	500	do	93⅛
2,000	do ......3d Ser.	102½	30	Ind. & Cin	78
1,000	Cal. 7s	115	200	New-York Cen s5	98
6,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73	98½	200	do b30	98½
2,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	79	500	do b10	98¾
3,000	Missouri 6s	78⅞	300	do	98⅞
10,000	do	79	200	do s60	98½
2,000	N. Car. 6s	88⅞	100	do ......2d call	98⅝
3,000	N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan ...ex-in	102	542	Erie R.	61⅞
1,000	Erie 1st M.	99	2200	do	62
6,000	Erie 2d M. '79	101	200	do	62⅜
1,000	Hud. R. 2d S. F. B.	103½	200	do b30	62
5,000	Harlem 1st M.	99⅞	500	do ......2d call	61⅞
4,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d	75	100	Hudson R.	113½
5,000	P., Ft. W. & Cn. 1st	101½	100	do	113⅞
1,000	Chi. & Al. In. B.	87	100	do	113
9,000	Mich. C. 8s, New Loan	108	3200	Reading R.	109½
5,000	Ill. Cen. Bs.	103	200	do s10	109½
50	Gallatin Nat. Bank	107½	300	Mich. Cen. R.	107½
20	Bk. of Commerce	110	1000	Mich. S. & N. I.	80⅞
50	Bank of Republic	112	100	do c	80⅝
10	Imp. & Trad. B'k	114½	400	Ill. Cen. R.	118½
34	West. U. Tel	61	200	Cleve. & Pitts	84⅞
500	do	62	600	do	84⅞
100	Canton Co	61½	1000	do	84⅞
200	Mar. Min. Co	12½	300	do ......2d call	84½
100	do	12⅞	100	Chic. & N. W.	28⅞
100	Mariposa Pr.	25	300	Chi. & N. W. P.	58⅞
100	do	24⅝	200	do	58⅞
400	do	24⅜	50	Joliet & Chi. R.	95
500	Cary Improve't	17	20	Chi. B. & Q.	116
			100	P., F. W. & C.	97⅜

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Boston W. P. b10	52½	500	Reading R.	109½
700	do	52	300	do b3	109½
400	do b10	52	100	do b10	109½
400	New-York Cen	99	400	Mich. S. & N. I.	80⅝
500	do	98⅞	200	do b3	80⅞
500	do c	98⅞	400	do	80⅝
300	do s3	98⅞	200	do b10	80⅞
300	do b3	99	200	do s3	80⅝
200	do b10	99	100	do b3	80⅞
800	Erie R.	62½	300	Ill. Cen	118
1100	do	62½	100	do s3	118
1300	do s3	62½	500	Clev. & Pitts	84½
600	do b3	62½	100	do s3	84½
800	do b10	62½	300	Cleve. & Tol	105
500	do s60	60	100	Chi. & R. I. s3	93½
900	do	62½	100	Chic. & N. W. s10	28½
500	do	62½	100	Chi. & N. W. P.	58½
600	do b3	62½	100	do s3	58½
400	do	62½	200	do	58⅞
200	Hudson R. R.	113½	300	do s3	56½
100	do	113½	200	do	58½
100	do s3	113½	400	do b3	58⅞
200	R. R. W. & C.	[illegible]	200	do b10	58⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Canton Co.	[illegible]	1100	Erie Railroad	[illegible]
100	do b3	[illegible]	1100	do s3	[illegible]
100	do b10	[illegible]	200	do	[illegible]
600	Boston W. P. b10	51½	500	do b3	[illegible]
100	do s3	[illegible]	400	do	[illegible]
200	do	[illegible]	400	do c	60⅞
300	do s10	51½	600	do	60⅞
250	Cum. Coal	45⅞	300	do b10	60⅞
200	Quick. Min. Co.	52	300	do b3	60⅞
100	do b3	52	1800	Reading R.	109
200	Mar. Min.	12½	400	do	108⅞
100	West. U. Tel	61⅞	200	do s3	108⅞
100	do b10	61⅞	200	do b10	109
200	do s3	61⅞	300	do b3	109
100	do b3	61⅞	400	M. S. & N. I.	80
200	N. Y. Central	97⅞	200	do b3	79⅞
200	do	97⅞	400	do	79⅞
500	do	97⅞	100	do s10	79⅞
200	do b3	97⅞	200	do s3	79⅞
300	do s3	97⅞	200	do b5	79⅞
200	Chi. & R. I.	92½	400	do c	79⅞
300	do	92⅞	500	do b3	80
100	do s10	92⅞	600	Cleve. & Pitts	83⅞
200	do s3	92⅞	200	do b10	83⅞
100	Chic. & N. W. s3	28⅞	200	do s3	83⅞
100	do	28⅞	400	do b3	83⅞
100	do b30	28½	800	do s3	83⅞
200	Chic. & N. W. P. s3	58⅞	500	do b3	83⅞
100	do b10	58⅞	200	do b5	83⅞
100	do b3	58⅞			

SATURDAY, June 2—P. M.

The price of Gold to-day was 141@141⅛ per cent. The shipments of the day to Europe, $3,631,874, making for the week $6,807,907. Exchange on London, short sight, closed at 111⅛ ₰ cent., and on Paris 5f. 07½c. to the dollar; sixty day's sight, London, 109⅛, and Paris, 5f. 12½c. to the dollar.

The market for Money was 6 per cent.; the supply at Bank and on the Street quite free, and the disbursements from the Treasury Office again large—$3,500,000 in payment of Certificates of Indebtedness.

On the Stock Exchange and in Wall-street, Government securities were steady and in good request at about Thursday's rates. Compound Interest Notes sold at a small premium, ¼@⅜ ₰ cent. over par and full accrued interest, and were in quick demand.

The Railway movement was fairly active. The fluctuations in Erie continue quite frequent and violent, and the *short* interest in the stock, at present reduced figures, on the increase. The other New-York and Western Roads left off somewhat lower than on Thursday. The sales of Erie were at 62½@63@60⅞@61 per cent. Only one regular Board session of the Exchange was held. At 3-30 P. M. the following quotations were made, as compared with Thursday night:

	Thurs.	Sat.		Thurs.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	96	96	Northwest	28⅜	28⅝
U. S. 5-20s	102⅝	102¼	N. West Pref.	58	58⅝
U. S. 7.30s	102⅝	102⅝	Rock Island	93	92⅞
N. Y. Central	98⅞	98⅛	Fort Wayne	98	97⅞
Erie	61⅞	61	Cumb'land Coal	45⅜	45¾
Hudson	113⅞	112⅞	Quicksilver	52⅞	52
Reading	109⅝	109	Mariposa	12	12¼
Mich. Southern	80⅝	80⅝	Mariposa Pref.	24	24
Illinois Central	119	118¾	Canton	61	60⅞
Pittsburgh	84	83⅝	Ohio Certificates	28⅞	28⅞
Tennessee 6s	90⅞	90⅝	American Gold	140⅞	141⅛
Missouri 6s	76⅜	79	Bills on London	109⅞	109⅝

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	113	People's	118
Manhattan	132	Market	114
Mechanics'	115	Continental	98
Union	115	St. Nicholas	102
America	139	Commonwealth	101
City	190	Importers' & Traders'	118
Phoenix	104½	Park	148
National	107½	Central National	106½
Seventh Ward	106½	First National	205½
State of New York	108	Fourth National	103½
Commerce	109½	Ninth National	110
American Exchange	113½	Oriental Bank	126
Bank of the Republic	112		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102	Han. & St. Jo. L. G'ts	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	102	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100
Erie 1st mort., 1876	99	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	100½
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	101	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	75
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	96	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	99
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	92	Gal. & Chi. extended	97
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., '69	102	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. s. f. '85	103	N. J. Central 1st M.	101
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	99	N. J. Central 2d M.	100
Harlem 3d mort., '68	92	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	101½
Mich. So. 7 ₰ c. 2d M.	87	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d	94½
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₰ c.	94½	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	85
Pacific R. R. 7s, g. Mo.	75	Chic. & Al. Sink. Fund.	95
Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ c. 1875	102½	Chic. & Al. 1st M.	98
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Chi. & Alt. Income.	95
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	80	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc.	73	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	99
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	92	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	72
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	84	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort.	95
Chi. & N. W. Ex. B.	76	McGregor Wes. 1st M.	85

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $2,598,429 40, including for Customs, $334,000; Gold notes, $367,000. Payments, $2,922,571 92. Balance, $85,202,321 66.

MR. DREW'S RAID ON ERIE STOCK.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

Very great dissatisfaction is felt at the action of the Erie Directors in accepting further loans from Mr. DREW. It appears that recently the Company borrowed a further sum from that Director, making its total indebtedness to him $1,750,000 upon 28,000 shares of common stock as collateral, the 14,000 shares returned by Mr. DREW, some month ago, having been rehypothecated to him.

Mr. DREW has made further proposals to lend the Company any portion of $1,800,000, accepting as collateral the Convertible Bonds of the Company at the rate of sixty cents on the dollar; so that in the event of the Company taking up the whole amount offered, the amount of these bonds hypothecated would be $3,000,000. The Company is to be at liberty to repay the loan, or any part, at pleasure after ten days' notice, or has the option of allowing it to run two years, without liability to put up further margin. Mr. DREW, on the other hand, stipulates for the right to convert the bonds into stock at pleasure, to return the collateral in the form of stock, and to use the collateral as he may please.

Mr. DREW's proposal was accepted at the meeting of the Board of Directors, held this week. No part of the loan has yet been taken up; but, of course, the acceptance of the offer implies that the Directors contemplate acting upon it.

The obvious purpose of the negotiation, so far as respects the lender, at least, is *to secure the control of the stock for speculative purposes*. Should the whole $3,000,000 of Convertible Bonds be hypothecated, Mr. DREW will then have command of 58,000 shares of the common stock. This would give him complete control, not only over the market value of the stock—which, considering the influence of Erie upon all other stocks, would be very detrimental to the interests of the Stock Market generally; but it would also give him, practically, an absolute domination over the affairs of the road. What can be thought of a Board of Direction, charged with the care of $48,000,000 of capital, who will thus place the whole of that vast interest under the dictation of one man of their number, and he known as a bold speculator on interests with which he is associated? The public regard this as a shameless recreancy to weighty trusts.

The Company may have need of funds, and we doubt not that such is the fact. It was only this week that the hands at this end of the road were paid long arrears up to the close of April, which decidedly implies an impecunious condition. We understand, also, that work is almost wholly suspended on new cars, while comparatively nothing is being done to repair old ones, the "hospital" being full of invalid cars. These facts indicate a great pressure for funds, and they also point to the probability of a further increase of the floating debt when the funds have been procured from Mr. DREW.

But while money is thus wanted, the question asked by the public is, Was there no other source from which it could be borrowed than from a director who has made himself notorious for speculating upon the fortunes or misfortunes of the road? Henceforth the Erie Directors must consider themselves as under the ban of a universal vote of "want of confidence."

We believe our neighbor is mistaken in assuming that the *whole* of this scandalous offer of "assistance" by Mr. DREW has been accepted by the Erie Direction. We have reason to hope that at least a portion of the Board feel humiliated that the credit of the Company and their own personal and mercantile respectability have been compromised, for a season, by the exposure of such "loans," the plain English of which is that Mr. DREW is notoriously lending the Company *the proceeds of their own stock*, and the avails of his own profits made upon the depreciation of its credit on the Stock Exchange. The game cannot go on much longer we are quite sure. The scandal is becoming too widespread for such men as ROBERT H. BERDELL, J. F. D. LANIER, HENRY L. PIERSON, J. N. PHELPS, A. L. DIVEN, BANCROFT DAVIS and others of the same high respectability, to bear it with patience or with personal credit. We therefore conclude that no three millions of Convertible Bonds will be placed in Mr. DREW's control to turn into 30,000 shares Stock for the worst and (for the Company) most damaging speculative purposes; and that the 28,000 shares already in his control will be soon withdrawn, and the loan cancelled so far as *he* is concerned, at once and forever.

Purchase of the Southwest Pacific Railroad by Gen. Fremont.

From the St. Louis Democrat, May 31.

From good authority we learn the following particulars of the sale of the Southwest Pacific Railroad, and the terms of the contract:

Under the act for sale, approved Feb. 19, 1866, the required sixty days' notice having been duly given, the Commissioners for the sale of the Southwest Pacific met on the 9th of May, compared the several bids and proposals received by them, and deeming them unsatisfactory rejected the same.

Then, in obedience to the said act, the Governor, on the 10th, directed the Commissioners to sell at private sale.

On the 12th, a proposal in writing was submitted by JOHN C. FREMONT, to which some modifications were suggested and were accepted, and the proposal as thus modified was approved by the Commissioners and by the Governor.

The agreement or contract was entered into on the 29th, by and between P. JOSEPH OSTERHAUS, ROBERT J. MCELHANY and A. W. MAUPIN, the authorized Board of Commissioners, acting for and in behalf of the State, and JOHN C. FREMONT, of New-York City.

The points of the contract are as follows:

FREMONT is to pay one million three hundred thousand dollars for the Southwest Pacific Railroad and all the franchises, privileges, rights, titles, choses in action, and easements thereof, with all the rolling stock, cars, engines, depots, machine shops, and all the property, real and personal, belonging to said road and the lands granted in aid of its construction by Act of Congress of June 10, 1852, and which by the State were also granted in December, 1852, to the Pacific Railroad Company, to construct said Southwest Road or "Branch."

One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid on delivery, to the purchaser, of the formal deed of conveyance, by the Governor, pursuant to section 8th of Assembly act of February 19, 1866. The balance to be paid in four equal installments; the first in one year, the second in two years, the third in three years, and the fourth in four years after the delivery of the deed; with 6 ₰ centum interest on each from said delivery. Part or all of these installments may be paid before maturity, and in either cash or bonds or other liabilities of the State, or bonds guaranteed by the State—which bonds shall be taken in payment for principal and interest due on the same.

The road and rolling stock are to be kept in good serviceable condition by the purchaser or his representatives or assigns, during the progress of the work and until the completion of the road, as well as thereafter.

The work of further construction must begin within thirty days after the delivery of the deed; and must be finished to a point opposite Lebanon, in Laclede County, within one year and nine months; to Springfield, in Green County, within two years and six months; and to the western line of the State within three years and six months, after the delivery of the deed. But should it be practicable to avoid the proposed tunnel and heavy embankment between the Little Piney and Lebanon, then the periods shall be: to Lebanon within one year and six months; to Springfield within two years; and to the western line of the State within three years.

The purchaser, or his representatives or assigns, must expend at least half a million of dollars each year until the completion of the road, upon the graduation, masonry, superstructure and equipment of said extension.

Any failure to comply with any of these conditions shall work a forfeiture of the road and of all its franchises, privileges, appurtenances, &c., &c., real and personal, to the State; and the Governor may then take possession without process of law, and by agents operate the road till the Legislature otherwise dispose of it; or, at his option, he may sell the road to the highest bidder, for cash or State bonds, at public vendue, at the east front of the Court-house, in St. Louis, after first advertising daily sale for three months next preceding it in a newspaper in each of the cities of St. Louis, New-York, Boston and Philadelphia.

For money unpaid, the State shall have the first lien, which shall be evidenced by a mortgage in due form.

The purchasing party acquires all the rights, immunities, &c., enjoyed by the Pacific Railroad Company—for whose default said Southwest Pacific Railroad is sold, under charter of said company, subject to said charter conditions and the act under which the contract is made.

The purchaser and his associates or representatives and assigns may borrow money to complete the road and to pay the State, as they may deem best, except that the State's priority of lien cannot be impaired.

The State act of March 2, 1861, "concerning bonds of the Pacific Railroad guaranteed by the State," is to remain in full force, and the State will pay such bonds not exchanged, as provided for in said act.

When the purchasing party have the road in running order to a point twenty miles west of Rolla, so that they may make legal title to such lands as they are authorized to sell, the Governor shall issue the necessary certificates to the Secretary of the Interior, as per section 5 of act of Congress entitled, "An act granting the right of way to the State of Missouri," approved June 10, 1852.

To the above we will add, for greater explicitness, that the preliminary installment of one-fourth of the purchase money has been paid, and thus the contract finally closed, and the deed executed and delivered.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE PLOTS OF lots on the Central Park and vicinity. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 86 Broadway.

FOR SALE

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.

LOWER THAN ANY OTHER OWNER CAN SELL any similarly located property, as they paid more. Eight lots a few steps from 5th-av. entrance. One, extra wide, if purchaser improves immediately. Near the new hotel, (now commenced,) Between 5th and Madison avs. Accessible by cars from all parts of City. Terms liberal. Brokerage allowed. Inquire from 9 to 10, or after 3 P. M., of F. S. ALLEN, No. 79 West 38th-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.

Located in the block bounded by 5th and Madison-avs., 69th and 70th-sts. 10 or 12 lots; 30 and 33 feet wide; situation unsurpassed in the Park; streets graded, curbed, and flagged. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

EDMUND H. MARTINE,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE BROKER,
No. 1,272 Broadway.
Houses and lots for sale and to lease. Houses rented and rents collected.

COUNTRY HOMES FOR SALE, AT ORANGE, N. J.

Three houses just finished; modern improvements; large yards and gardens; healthy location; on high land; within 7 minutes' walk of Llewellyn Park and the railroad depot; terms easy. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 92 William-st., or SMITH & BLACKWELL, Main-st., Orange.

FOR SALE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—TWO splendid sites for country-seats, of 25 acres each, having fine views of Long Island Sound, East River, and overlooking the villages of New-Rochelle and Mount Vernon; locations are elevated and well wooded; each plot has two never-failing springs; one parcel has a small basement cottage, with spring at the door; the other has two barns and a double basement cottage, with well; located one mile from railroad depot and steamboat landing. The premises are a part of and adjoining the farm and residence of T. A. Ronalds. Also, a plot of 11 acres, with orchard, running through from the turnpike to Pelham road. For terms, apply to T. A. RONALDS, on the premises, or to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court. Time of transit from New-York, 45 minutes; 7 trains daily, New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM OF ABOUT 43 acres, very pleasantly situated, near Hempstead Harbor, in the village of Roslyn, L. I., adjoining the residence of William C. Bryant, Esq. It has comfortable buildings, good orchards, fine springs, &c., &c., and there is daily communication with the cities by both railroad and steamboat. Inquire on the premises of A. MUDGE, or of H. W. EASTMAN, No. 80 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—PEREMPTORILY AND AT A sacrifice, if taken at once, a large one-story brick factory, 280x50 feet, new and very substantial, with 24 acres of land and dock on deep water, near Perth Amboy, N. J. It has cost about $80,000, but owing to a change in business will be sold as above; suitable for oil-refining, rectifying, or oil-cloth, rubber or other factory. THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 158 West 21st-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A DESIRABLE COUNtry residence; has a fine water view; three acres of land, 100 fruit trees, choice berries and fruits in abundance, large house with two wings, large barn and other outbuildings; situated in the pleasant and healthy village of Lanesboro, Berkshire County, N. Y.; six hours' ride from New-York or Boston; price $3,500. Address W. H. H. WILCOX, Pittsfield, Mass.

A FARM WANTED OF ABOUT 100 ACRES OF land, more or less improvements, to be of first-class residence, with an assortment of fruits, flowers, shade-trees, &c., in perfection; will purchase furniture, carriages, and everything appertaining to the farm, if desired; location not to exceed 100 miles from New-York or Philadelphia. Address J. H., care of Willis Dodge, Esq., No. 53 Fulton-st., where an interview can be had if desired.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE on Long Island, beautifully located, within an hour's ride of New-York; house has all the modern improvements; gas, hot and cold water, &c.; suitable outbuildings, with ten acres of land in high state of cultivation; will be sold at a bargain. Address W. YOUNGBLOOD, No. 63 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FIRST-CLASS, STYLISH residence, modern improvements, fine outbuildings and gardener's cottage, with 15 or 25 acres, finely ornamented, fruit, shade, &c.; beautifully located near Hudson River; one hour by Northern New-Jersey Railroad; exchange in part. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

TO COAL COMPANIES AND DEALERS.—For sale, a long lease of a coal depot and bulkhead on the North River, below 23d-st., with large sheds, scales, brick stables, and all appliances for an extensive coal business; yard has a capacity of 15,000 tons and upward. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

IN RICHMOND COUNTY.—FOR SALE, OR to rent, a fine gothic house containing 12 rooms; barn, garden, good water, healthy location, near depot; 20 minutes' drive from Port Richmond; can be purchased for $3,000, or rented for $225 per annum; terms easy; shrubbery and evergreens. Apply at No. 238 Madison-st.

FOR SALE IN PATERSON, N. J.—FORTY acres of rich land, one mile from the City, on the Plank-road, in plots to suit purchasers; location as desirable as any within 15 miles of the City of New-York. Terms easy. Apply to TODD & RAFFERTY, No. 4 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—AT LAYD'S NECK, ON THE SOUND, the place known as the Fort Hill Farm; 44 acres of land, good house and buildings; fine water front; splendid bathing, fishing, &c.; within a few steps of the steamboat landing. Apply to WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J., A beautiful country residence, with two acres of land; house is Gothic, built in the most substantial manner with Diamantine white brick; slated roof, &c. For particulars call on or address ALFRED HALL.

FOR SALE—A NEW THREE-STORY BRICK house, on Herkimer, between Clove Road and Nostrand-av., Bedford, L. I.; price $11,000—$8,000 on mortgage. Apply at No. 91 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A CITY house, a handsome residence in New-Rochelle; two acres; six minutes from depot. Inquire of W. PINKNEY, No. 59 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—WITH A LIBERAL BUILDING loan, several choice lots on Hicks-st., Brooklyn. Apply to A. BLAKE, No. 1 State-st., New-York, Room No. 9.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCES AT Nyack, on the Hudson, for sale, containing every convenience and improvements; prices ranging from $6,000 to $30,000. Apply to PHELPS, No. 1,132 Broadway.

WEAVER & MOORE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J., have for sale a new house, 10 rooms, stable, one acre, well fruited; laid out in good taste; five minutes' walk from depot; all in perfect order. Price $11,000.

WEAVER & MOORE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Have for sale a new house, 9 rooms; lot 100x125 feet; two minutes walk from depot; price $4,000.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE LOTS ON 58TH-ST. and 52d-st. cheap; also, house and lot on 51st-st. Apply to PHELPS, No. 1,132 Broadway, New-York.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 129TH-ST.—FOR SALE —A three-story stone house, handsomely decorated; every modern improvement. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.

ROCKAWAY, L. I.

TO LET, nine furnished cottages, fronting the ocean, with or without board. Inquire at No. 161 William-st., or of E. BAINBRIDGE, Rockaway.

SUMMER RESIDENCE.—FURNISHED house to rent.—The subscriber will rent for the coming Summer, giving possession June 1, the beautiful residence opposite the homestead of the late Gov. Geo. N. Briggs, in Pittsfield, Berkshire County, Mass. The house is modern and convenient, and thoroughly and elegantly furnished, and one of the most desirable Summer residences in Berkshire. Address HENRY NOBLE, Pittsfield, Mass.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE ON THE HUDson River, at Tubby Hook, "Inwood." To let, furnished house at Peekskill. To let, furnished house at Mount Vernon. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 86 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND TO LET.—On Castleton Heights, corner of turnpike road and Cebra-av.; house 20 rooms; outbuildings complete; 10 acres lawn and garden; view unsurpassed. Inquire on the premises, or of CHAS. KEUTGEN, No. 163 William-st.

TO LET—THAT ELEGANT, LOFTY AND SPAcious room on first-floor (up stairs) No. 747 Broadway, directly opposite Astor-place. The premises and location are exactly suited to a first-class millinery, clothing or other business requiring ample space, light and elegance. Apply as above.

A VERY HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED large front parlor and bedroom adjoining, for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with or without board: West 29th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address, for three days, B. S. E., Station G, Post-office.

TO RENT—ON STATEN ISLAND, 10 MINUTES walk from depot, one hour from New-York, containing 10 rooms, cellar, &c.; all in good order; garden made; shade and sea view; rent $400. Apply to PHELPS, No. 1,132 Broadway.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, TO A SINGLE gentleman, a pleasant, cleanly furnished front room, with large closet; convenient and quiet neighborhood. No. 303 Bridge-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

BRICK COTTAGE TO LET—FURNISHED; Possession immediately; $40 a month; in Bergen-st., third door from Classon-av.; cars from Hamilton Ferry pass the door; cars from Fulton, Wall-st. and South Ferry within three blocks; large yard front and back.

TO LET—FURNISHED RESIDENCES AT NEWburgh, Peekskill, Tarrytown, Nyack, Mt. Clair, Bloomfield, Mt. Vernon, Jamaica and other localities, $50 to $300 per month. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

LONG BRANCH—A LARGE COTTAGE TO let, containing 13 rooms, situated on the sea-shore, near the hotels and railway stations. Apply from 10 till 2 o'clock, at No. 33 Nassau-st., Room No. 11, or to WM. H. SCOTT, Mansion House, Long Branch.

TO LET, FURNISHED—FOR THE SUMmer, at Flushing, Long Island, a pleasant cottage, with 10 rooms, two acres of land, fruit and ornamental trees. For particulars, apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—ON MURray Hill, between 34th and 35th sts.; four-story brown stone, high stoop; completely furnished; will be rented four months; possession given immediately. Address Box No. 5,710 Post-office.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—ON Murray Hill, East 35th-st., to a small respectable family with good security, will be rented low. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

CORNWALL.—A FURNISHED COTTAGE TO let at the landing; stable, shade, fruit and river view; rent $30 per month. Inquire of A. HEADDEN, No. 391 Grand-st.

A FURNISHED OFFICE, ALSO A SPAcious hall or salesroom on second floor, also light front rooms to let at No. 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. JOHN S. KELSO, No. 44 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—At Rye, Westchester County; house with 12 rooms, stable, bath-house, &c.; possession immediately. For particulars, address Box No. 4,324 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN HOBOken, N. J.; location very desirable; one mile north of ferry; everything complete. Apply at No. 301 Bloomfield-st., between 7th and 8th sts.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 58 Bleecker-st., near Broadway. Apply at No. 132 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 53 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 1,145 Broadway, containing 18 rooms, with all modern conveniences. Price $3,800. Apply to PHELPS, No. 1,132 Broadway.

TO LET—DANCING HALL ON 34TH-ST., CORner Broadway. Entire floor measures 40x24 on Broadway and 20x80 on 34th-st.; may be had for 3 years. Apply to PHELPS, No. 1,132 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, SPLENDID light, airy rooms, situated at the corner of Fulton and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, in the building.

TO LET—NYACK, ON HUDSON; NEAT THREE-story cottage, with 10 rooms; overlooking mountains and river; is completely furnished; water, gas, &c. Apply to PHELPS, No. 1,132 Broadway.

TO LET AT WOODSIDE, L. I.—A NICE country place, containing nine rooms, garden and fruit. For terms, &c., apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

NO. 27 EAST 73D-ST. TO LET—FURnished, till May or November, 1867; $150 per month. Apply on the premises; possession immediately.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN, A HALL BEDroom, neatly furnished, in good neighborhood; family private. Inquire at No. 130 Allen-st.

A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, furnished; water view, rent very low, for the season. Apply to G. H. BENEDICT, No. 31 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—FOR the season, at Cornwall, N. Y. Inquire of J. M. BARRETT, No. 92 Warren-st.

FRONT AND BACK ROOMS, NEATLY furnished, on the second floor. Rent, $10 per week. Inquire at No. 6 Renwick-st., near Canal.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCES AT Mount Vernon, New-York, to let and for sale. Apply to PHELPS, No. 1,132 Broadway.

ROOM TO LET, TO ONE OR TWO SINGLE gentlemen, without board. Apply at No. 137 Henry-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.

SALE OF FINE WINES AND LIQUORS.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction TUESDAY, June 5, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.:

The balance of stock of an importing house declining business, comprising fine old sherry, port and Madeira wines, very old port, fine old London dock brandies, Holland gin, Imperial old Jamaica rum, extra old Bourbon whiskies, cases and casks, &c., &c.

The above is disposed of to close out a business, and will positively be sold without reserve.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT—FORECLOSURE SALE—THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDING AND FIVE LOTS ON EAST 26TH-ST.—D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 6, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, (under direction of D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., Referee:)

Five lots, with large substantial 3-story brick building covering entire front, Nos. 184, 186, 188, 190 and 192 East 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Lots each 25x98.9; building occupied as a beef and pork packing establishment, and suitable for a first-class warehouse, packing or inspection establishment, machine-shop or manufacturing purposes, or for conversion into tenement property.

At the same time and place, the steam boiler, lard tanks and kettles in said premises.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF THE POLHEMUS ESTATE.—JAMES COLE & SON will sell on MONDAY, June 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, the balance of the estate, comprising about 300 of the most desirable lots remaining unsold, situate on 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th avs., and Sackett, Union, President Carroll, Macomb and First-sts. 75 per cent. on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INODOROUS DISINFECTING FLUID OF 35 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Thousands of gallons were used in 1849 and '66 in the hospitals, prisons, hotels and private dwellings with unqualified success; it does not smell or stain, and may be sprinkled in sick rooms, water-closets, &c., and all effluvias instantly disappear.

For sale by the manufacturer, J. W. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 55 Cedar-st., N. Y.

JOHN MCB. DAVIDSON & CO., Nos. 543 and 544 Broadway, New-York, Manufacturers of FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, VAULT DOORS, IRON SHUTTERS, And IRON WORK of all kinds, RAILROAD CHECKS, PADLOCKS, &c. Enameled and Plain Hollow and Stove Ware. GILBERT C. DAVIDSON.

THE GOMEZ SUBMARINE ELECTRIC FUSE. EDWIN GOMEZ, No. 124 Bleecker-st., New-York.

RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY—WEST Rutland, Vt., producers and wholesale dealers in block marble. Baxter Manufacturing Company, Salem, N. Y., wholesale dealers in sawed marble of every description from the Rutland Marble Company's quarries. New-York offices of the Companies, No. 39 Broad-st., Room No. 22.

DE FOUNTAINE'S & CO.'S IMPROVED Love Lozenges, imported direct from Paris. Every lady and gentleman wants them. Send stamp for circular. BONNEWELL & CO., Sole Agents, Box No. 4,101 Post-office, New-York.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, PAMPHlets and libraries, bought for cash at No. 126 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts. A large stock of books always on sale.

CARPET WARP, WOOL TWINE, HOP Twine and every other kind of Twine, at lowest net cash prices. WILLARD HARVEY, No. 84 Maiden-lane, New-York.

ANNUAL SALE OF SOILED BOOTS AND shoes, at half price. FERRIS, No. 81 Nassau-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM SUBSCRIbers on Thursday night, May 31, 10 reams WRITING PAPER, 16x21 inches, 36 lbs. per ream. Ten dollars will be paid on the return of the paper and $40 on conviction of the thief. J. & E. KINGSLAND, Franklin, N. J.

MACHINERY.

TOBACCO CUTTERS.—HAND-MACHINES— will cut chewing and smoking. Inquire at the manufactory, No. 15 East 27th-st. J. THOMPSON.

FOR SALE—A 12-HORSE STEAM ENGINE boilers and shafting, pulleys, &c.; cheap. Apply to W. H. ANDERSON, Yonkers.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN EASTERN FAMILY CAN ACcommodate a gentleman and wife, or a few single gentlemen, with or without board, with privilege of gas and bath, at No. 130 West 23d-st. References given and required.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY OR PARTY CAN have elegantly furnished rooms and first-class table in one of the healthiest locations on Murray Hill, at a reasonable price. The best of references had by calling at No. 39 East 36th-st.

SPECIAL PRIVATE BOARDING.—ANY lady desiring to find an elegant home with excellent medical attendance, kind care and strict retirement during confinement, can find every requisite with a widow lady living genteelly, without children or boarders. For particulars address Box No. 261 Brooklyn Post-office.

WEST 23D-ST.—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF rooms—second floor—entire—with private parlor and private table; all first-class; exclusive use of bath, &c. Address Box No. 2,193 Post-office. References exchanged. No boarders.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS SIStor, one large and one small room with board, in a quiet family where there are few other boarders. Rates must be reasonable, and the locality (City) good. Address M. S. M., Box No. 164 Times Office.

WALL HOUSE, WILLIAMSBURGH, N. Y.—Delightfully situated for healthful Summer board. A few young men accommodated. Terms moderate. Within 30 minutes of New-York City Hall, or Union-square.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, to let to gentlemen only, in a beautiful location, near Broadway and 14th-st. Address S., Box No. 1,016 Post-office.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with furnished rooms at No. 13 Grand-st., Jersey City, two blocks south of the ferry; also, a gentleman and wife; terms moderate.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE of rooms to let, with first-class table; also one or two single rooms. No. 57 East 31st-st.

AT NO. 80 9TH-ST., BETWEEN UNIVERsity-place and 5th av., suites of rooms with or without board; references exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
W. C. KEYES & SON, PROPRIETORS.

This new and commodious hotel, thoroughly furnished and arranged for boarders for the Summer months, is now open. The beauty of the village, situated at the foot of Lake Otsego, the healthy location, and the facilities of communication, combine to make this a desirable Summer resort. Prices moderate.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE persons can be accommodated with first-class board, at a beautiful place on the Catskill Mountains; plenty of shade, trout fishing, pleasant drives, baths, billiard-rooms, &c. References: Mr. Astor, Hon. J. Winthrop Chandler, and G. C. White, Jr., No. 203 Broadway. The latter will give any information desired.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GOOD OPPORTUnity is now offered for families or single persons to secure a boarding-place for the Summer season, at the Texide Mansion, within 15 minutes' walk from the Flushing depot, L. I.; location healthy; plenty of fruit, &c. Direct to Mrs. J. E. FOWLER, Flushing, L. I., or inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TO LET, HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with or without private table; healthily and beautifully located on the Palisades, New-Jersey, three-quarters of an hour from City Hall, New-York; fine view of New-York and the Hudson. Inquire at No. 260 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON—Half an hour's sail from the City, fifteen minutes' walk from Bull's Ferry; rooms large and airy, house finely located. For further particulars apply at No. 89½ State-st., Brooklyn, or address CLIFFSIDE, Fort Lee Post-office, New-Jersey.

COUNTRY BOARD AT SOUTH BERGEN—Two and one-half miles from Jersey City Ferry by horse cars, on Bergen-av.; two large unfurnished rooms, with board, at a farm house. For particulars inquire at No. 175 West-st., of G. W. HALL.

COUNTRY BOARD—17 MILES FROM THE City, for two gentlemen and their wives, large airy rooms, good fare, bathing, fishing, &c.; family private. Address E. B., Mount Vernon, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson, in a private family. The house is well shaded, and commands a fine view of, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to JAMES S. CROFT, No. 2 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOUR CAN BE ACcommodated in a private family in Ludlow, Vt. Those desiring a pleasant place, will please address or call on M. C. BURTON, No. 679 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—A NEW SUMMER Hotel at Essex Conn.; prices from $5 to $10 per week. Address Prof. M. A. CUMMINGS, for circular containing all particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT TARRYTOWN, IN A beautiful locality; pleasant rooms and good board. Address A. C. S., Tarrytown Post-office.

IN THE HIGHLANDS.—SUMMER BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—A lady owning a mansion, about 50x50, and 40 or 50 acres, on the east bank of the Hudson River, and about 1½ hours from the City, approachable by railway or steamer, proposes to open it for Summer boarders. The house will accommodate two or three families with spacious and airy rooms. Location on high ground, commanding an extensive view, including West Point Academy; fine lawn, fine fruit, large garden, &c., &c. Or to rent for the season for $3,000. For references and further information, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE accommodations near New-York, (New-Jersey preferred;) situation must be high and healthy, house cleanly, table appetizing, though plain; would share a cottage, or would board with a gentleman and lady of like tastes; references exchanged. Address BAYARD, *Tribune* Office, stating particulars, (times and modes of access from New-York, Wall-st., &c.)

BOARD AT YONKERS—THE FORMER residence of Judge Beebe is now opened as a first-class boarding-house; the location is beautiful; fine lawn; fruit of every kind; water throughout; stabling for horses. Apply on the premises or at No. 89 9th-st.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD CAN be had at Oyster Bay, L. I.; fine bathing, fishing and boating; also stabling if desired. Proprietor of house can be seen till Wednesday next, at No. 124 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

A FRENCH LADY, A VERY COMPETENT teacher, wishes to board in the country, in a place where she can secure a few pupils for French and music; references exchanged. Address R. G. B., No. 44 West 34th-st.

CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND—FAMILIES can obtain first-class board at the Chestnut Grove House, Simonson-av., 8 to 10 minutes' walk from Vanderbilt Landing.

BOARD IN FISHKILL—PLEASANT ACCOMmodations in a private family; $7 to 10 a week. Address P. W., Box No. 50, Fishkill, N. Y.

BOARD—GOOD COUNTRY BOARD FOR A family of five or six persons can be obtained by addressing Box No. 58 Stratford, Conn.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WELDEN HOUSE, ST. ALBANS, VT.—This new and spacious house is now open for the season, and offers superior attractions to the pleasure, travel and Summer boarders. It is furnished with all the modern improvements for the comfort of guests; has light and airy rooms, commanding the finest views known to travelers either at home or abroad, embracing Lake Champlain, with its numerous islands, the Adirondack range of mountains, the Green Mountains and the plain extending to Montreal.

It also has the advantage of good mineral and medicinal springs, with fine drives, good fishing and boating. Commodious apartments and suites of rooms can be secured by addressing COOL & McDONALD, St. Albans, Vt.

Refer to Millerd & Cool, No. 56 Vesey-st.

TYESQUIN HOUSE,
WEST TISBURY,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD.

This quiet Summer retreat, with its pure sea breezes, is a very desirable place for those who wish to leave the City for a few months in the Summer season. A few more can be accommodated if application is made without delay. Address Mrs. S. E. ATHEARN, West Tisbury, Mass.

OAK PARK.

Three miles from Tarrytown. This magnificent private mansion, standing in its own park of forty acres, and situated on very high ground, is now open for the reception of a limited number of guests; all modern improvements; horses and carriages on the estate; mountain air. For further particulars inquire between 12 and 2 o'clock of E. BARNARD, 37 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS.

The above hotel will be open for the reception of guests, MONDAY, JUNE 4. CHAS. E. LELAND, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL AT LARRABEE'S Point and steamboat landing, Vermont shore of Lake Champlain, opposite Fort Ticonderoga and Lake George landing. The undersigned having purchased this splendid establishment, and thoroughly fitted up and furnished the same, is now ready for transient guests or permanent boarders. The rooms are large and airy; fine drives, sailing and bathing; fish and game in abundance. Daily mail Post office and Express office in the Hotel. SHELDON S. BAKER, Proprietor.

NOSTRAND HOUSE, SANDS' POINT, L. I., on Long Island Sound, will open June 1; is 1½ hours' sail per steamer *Arrowsmith*, leaving Peck-slip at 4 P. M.; returning leaves Sands' Point at 7:30 A. M.; has extensive grounds and beautiful shade, splendid sea air and view, fine bathing, fishing and sailing, good stable and drives; a furnished cottage of five rooms to let, meals taken at hotel; also an unfurnished cottage of ten rooms to let, with an abundance of fruit. B. B. NOSTRAND.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A BOSTON CHAISE—2 CABRIOLAS, 3 WAGons, 1 coupe, 1 coach, 1 four-seat phaeton; also, 300 new carriages and harness at 20 per cent. less than Broadway prices. JOHN C. HAM, No. 10 E. 4th-st., cor. Broadway.

HORSES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, baggage wagons, harness, saddlery, &c., at auction, on TUESDAY, 5th inst., at 1 P. M. Gentlemen wishing to offer their horses, &c., at the above sale will please give early notice. W. H. DISBROW, No. 100 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A CARRIAGE, IN GOOD ORDER; price $350; a pony, $50; a family horse, $125. Apply to PATRICK LEVY, No. 166 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A PAIR OF LARGE CARRIAGE horses; full sixteen hands, with light action. Inquire at stable No. 3 West 17th-st.

HORSE SHEETS, HORSE SHEETS, all styles, lap robes, fly and ear nets, whips, surcingles, halters, rosettes, chamois skins, etc.; the best goods retailed at low prices. MAGNUS BROS., No. 104 Fulton-st.

MEDICAL.

CANCER.

Dr. J. T. ROBINSON having during the last year, in this City, met with unrivaled success in the treatment of cancer, tumor and scrofula, would announce that he is now permanently located at No. 2 West 13th-st., where a limited number of patients can be accommodated with board while under treatment. Has living evidence of his entire success in the treatment of these diseases. J. T. ROBINSON, M. D., No. 2 West 13th-st. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 12 to 6. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide." $1 50. B. WARNER, Publ'ers, 1 Vesey-st.

FINANCIAL.

GEO. C. DUNBAR,

NO. 46 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,

BUYS AND SELLS

FARM MORTGAGE BONDS and RAILWAY SECURITIES of every description, not sold at the Stock Exchange.

TELEGRAPH

AND

EXPRESS STOCKS.

ALL TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS ON HAND READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 11 Rue Scribe, Paris,
AND
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

GEORGE BUTLER,
COLLECTION AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.
Established in 1867.
Notes, drafts or accounts collected, and remittances for collections promptly made at lowest exchanges on
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NEW-YORK PETROLEUM GAS AND HEATING COMPANY.

Books for subscription to the capital stock of this Company will be now open at the Banking office of J. NELSON LOCKEY, No. 363 Broadway.

This is a fixed gas, the same as that manufactured from coal, much more brilliant and free from obnoxious odors, and can be furnished for about one-third the present price of coal gas. Terms, 10 per cent on subscribing, the balance in 30, 60 and 90 days after notice that one-half of the capital stock has been subscribed.

J. B. VAN BUREN, President.
J. NELSON LOCKEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 134 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 28, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the North American Fire Insurance Company, held at their office, No. 134 Broadway, on Monday, the 28th inst., the following Directors were unanimously elected:

JOSIAH LANE,	JOHN AUCHINCLOSS,
RICH'D. BLATCHFORD,	OLIVER S. CARTER,
CALEB SWAN,	WILLIAM BARTON,
THOMAS O'GALE,	OLIVER H. SHEPARD,
DANIEL S. FEARING,	JAMES B. WINSTON,
CHARLES WILLIAMS,	SIDNEY BROOKS,
M. PERTIFER,	HENRY PARISH,
WILLIS BLACKSTONE,	JOHN TERRY,
JOSHUA J. HENRY,	EDWARD H. LYMAN,
ACTON CIVILL,	HENRY G. RICE.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, JAMES W. OTIS was unanimously reelected President.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO.,
No. 32 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 28, 1866.

THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES of the stock of the Sheldon and Columbian Copper Company having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed:

Certificate No. 67, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 75 shares.
Certificate No. 95, in name of Satterlee & Co., for 100 shares.
Certificate No. 23, in name of Charles F. Stephenson, for 50 shares.

By order of the Board of Directors.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 4, 1866.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on TUESDAY, 8th inst., pursuant to public notice, the following named persons were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

William S. Herriman,	Robert L. Kennedy,
Charles S. Talbot,	James M. Halsted,
Edward S. Woolsey,	LeGrand B. Cannon,
G. Talbot Olyphant,	John L. Aspinwall,
Samuel B. Schieffelin,	Peter K. Taylor,
Abiel A. Low,	Thomas Dickson,

O. DeF. Grant;

and at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held THIS DAY, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
No. 679 WEST-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 679 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 11, 1866. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and no much longer, nor beyond the setting of the sun on the same day as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes at elections preceding themselves.

The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. on the 21st day of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 12th day of June.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—LAST NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK AND BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—The undersigned, in pursuance of the trust imposed upon them, have obtained a decree of foreclosure and sale, under and by the terms of which the property and franchise of the Company will be sold at public auction on the 9th day of July next.

All holders of the bonds and stock of the Company who wish to protect their interest at said sale must deposit their bonds and stock with the Union Trust Company of New-York on or before the 20th day of June next.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.

S. V. STANTON, Jr.,
BLAKEMAN NELSON,
JOHN ELLIOTT.
} Committee.

OFFICE OF DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY,
No. 28 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 29, 1866.

THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES of the STOCK OF THE DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, of Michigan, having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed:

Certificate No. 31, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 500 shares.
Certificate No. 44, in name of Edward Haight, for 125 shares.
Certificate No. 46, in name of George Ellis, 125 shares.
Certificate No. 33, in name of C. Sechmieler, 100 shares.

By order of Board of Directors.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 29, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1866, the polls opening at 11 o'clock A. M., and closing at 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on Saturday, June 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of Thursday, June 21.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
No. 56 WALL-ST., CORNER OF SOUTH,
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1866.

NOTICE TO SCRIP STOCKHOLDERS.—To facilitate business, payments on the Scrip Stock due June 1, and the Company's Fifty-per-cent Stock, on FRIDAY, June 1, to MONDAY, June 4, inclusive, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., daily, free of interest. Amounts not paid within this period will bear interest from and after the 1st day of June, 1866, as heretofore announced.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 12, 1866.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st until the 14th day of June, 1866.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 1st day of June, 1866. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M. The transfer books will be closed on the 8th day of May and opened on the 12th day of June next.

C. W. DURANT, President.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO.,
OFFICE NO. 229 BROADWAY, CORNER WALL,
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of business, will be held at the railroad depot, Jersey City, WEDNESDAY, 6th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M. FRED. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.

AN ELECTION FOR TWENTY DIRECtors of this institution for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 135 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 4 next.

The poll will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WILLIAMSBURGH GASLIGHT COMPANY, Brooklyn, N. Y., May 17, 1866.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Williamsburgh Gaslight Company, for the election of seven Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, June 4 next, from 5 to 6 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to 4th of June, inclusive.

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 11th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 18th of June proxo.

JOHN KERR, President.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 92 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1866.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on Monday the 4th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 3, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 7th day June, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES H. YOUNG, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, May 24, 1866.

THE INTEREST OF THE PUBLIC debt of the State of Illinois, maturing on the first Monday of July, 1866, will be paid at the Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York on the 3d to the 16th day (inclusive of July, 1866.

JAMES H. BEVERIDGE, State Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of the EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, will be held on WEDNESDAY, June 6, at No. 39 Exchange-place. Poll open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

By order F. L. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE Committee of the Tontine Building will be held in Room No. 1 therein, on MONDAY next, the 4th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. F. DE PEYSTER, Chairman.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 4 Bookman-st. Room No. 4, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,

NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ESTABLISHED 15 YEARS.

INSURANCE, BANK, MINING, PETROLEUM, EXPRESS, TELEGRAPH, GAS AND RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

WILLIAMS & WESTON,

STOCK, BOND AND GOLD BROKERS,

NO. 15 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
HAVE REMOVED FROM
NO. 4 RUE DE LA PAIX
TO
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for Travellers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 7 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1866.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The annual election of Directors will be held at the office of the company, No. 7 Broadway, on June 6, next, between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

By order of ISAAC BELL, President.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY,
No. 32 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 28, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in New-York, on TUESDAY, June 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., in accordance with article five of the by-laws.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.
MAY 28, 1866.

NEW-YORK AND OHIO FINE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, OF IDAHO.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for Directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 137 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 11th day of June, inst. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M.

S. U. HAY, Secretary.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A PARTY HAVE INvested and secured by patent an amalgamator for gold and silver ores, which has been tested and proved a success in every way, is desirous of disposing of one-half interest to a party who will take control of same and bring it before the public. None but principals treated with. Address Box No. 3,888 Post-office.

A MEMBER OF THE NEW-YORK Stock Exchange wishes to make an arrangement with some first-class banking-house to represent them at the "Board." Address, with real name, BROKER, Box No. 3,688 Post-office.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORnia 5% STATE COUPONS bought or collected at best rates. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1866.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending April 30, payable at the office of the Company, FRIDAY, June 1, upon the Capital Stock, and so much of the Scrip Stock as has been paid.

The Transfer Books will be closed FRIDAY, the 25th inst., and reopened MONDAY, June 4.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., (free of government tax) payable on and after June 1.

The transfer books will be closed from May 26 to June 1.

A. E. SILLIMAN, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000,
BY THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

PROPOSALS.

NATIONAL MILITARY ASYLUM.

The Managers of the National Asylum for Discharged Volunteer Soldiers, authorized by act of Congress, approved March 21, 1866, ask proposals for sites for Asylums, by donation or sale. The premises must be situate in some Western State, contain at least two hundred acres of land, and be in a healthy location and easy of access by railroad or otherwise. It is the purpose of the Managers to erect, without delay, extensive and permanent buildings for said Asylums, and the establishment will be largely advantageous to any section or railroad in the vicinity of its location.

Plans, specifications and estimates for Asylum buildings, including detached cottages, are also asked for the approval of the Board. Liberal compensation will be given for the successful plan.

Proposals, plans, specifications and estimates—the first-named to be in writing, containing plot and description of grounds, and terms and conditions of transfer—must be sent to Major-Gen. B. F. BUTLER, at Lowell, Mass., on or before the 20th day of June, 1866.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
President Board of Managers.

LEWIS B. GUNCKEL, Secretary.

Papers entitled to publish the laws of the United States are respectfully requested to publish this for three weeks prior to the 20th of June, 1866, and send their bills to the office of the Secretary. Notice, as above directed.

PROPOSALS FOR INEBRIATE ASYLUM

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 1 Bond-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.

TO CARPENTERS AND MASONS.—Proposals sealed and endorsed as directed by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, No. 1 Bond-st., until 12 o'clock M., of the 15th day of June next, for the masons' and carpenters' work and materials necessary to complete a portion of the Inebriate Asylum on Ward's Island. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Renwick & Sands, architects, No. 68 Wall-st., who will furnish all information in respect to the work.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the power of rejecting any or all propositions for the above, not deemed by them advantageous to the interests of the Department.

JAMES BOWEN, President.
JAMES S. NICHOLSON, Secretary.
ISAAC H. REED,
O. W. BRENNAN,
} Commissioners.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY,
FORT MONROE, Va., May 25, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) are invited until 10 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, the 7th day of June, 1866, for the sale of about

2,500 GALLONS OF MOLASSES,
(three hundred and ninety-five half barrels—averaging about twenty-four gallons each.)

This article is branded "Syrup," from Howell, Barr & Co.; was made from Muscovado Molasses in December, 1864, and is in good order.

The package will be recoopered and put in shipping order. The quanti y determined by a Government gauger.

Proposals will not be received for less than five (5) half barrels.

The Molasses will be delivered on board vessel, free of wharfage, dockage or labor.

Vessel will be allowed ten (10) days to remove property.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, of which fifty per cent. will be required on the acceptance of the bid; the balance before delivery of purchases.

Bidders are requested to be present (or represented) at the opening of the bids.

Proposals should be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Molasses," and addressed to

JAMES CURRY, Colonel and C. S. V.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, Randall's Park, until Monday, June 4, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., for building and completing a reservoir and two gate houses at Carmansville, near the High Bridge.

Each proposal to be indorsed "Proposals for a reservoir and two gate houses at Carmansville," together with the name of the bidder and the date of its offering.

The amount of security required will be forty thousand dollars.

Plans and specifications of the work can be seen on application at the Croton Aqueduct office, 32d-st., near 4th-av.

Blank forms of bids can be obtained on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. J. DILLON,
A. W. CRAVEN,
} Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, May 16, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
May 24, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, ENCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at the office until TUESDAY, June 5, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., viz.:

For repairing dock at the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, and the dock on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, Manhattanville, North River.

For repairing pier foot of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, North River.

Blank forms and proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD SUNDAY TRAIN.—A special train will be run to and from New-York, Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, every SUNDAY until further notice, commencing June 3, leaving 27th-st. depot at 8 A. M., arriving in Poughkeepsie at 12:20 P. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 5:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 7 P. M.

IRON WORKS.

IRON WORK FOR BUILDINGS.
JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER,
205 Pearl-st., 54-st. and 59th-st.,

Manufacturers of every description of Wrought and Cast Iron work for building purposes.

Entire Iron Building Fronts, Iron Fire-story Fronts, Iron Girders and Beams, Interior Columns, Iron Doors and Shutters, Skylights, Floorlights, Patent Vault Lights, Office, Courtyard and Cemetery Railings, Gratings, &c.; Window Lintels and Sills in great variety of patterns, stable Fixtures and Fittings, Grate and Feeder Castings.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of FINE CASTINGS.

SHIPPING.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD'S
ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS
Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 45, North River, foot of Warren-st.

BALTIC, A. G. Jorns, Commander, 2,000 tons, 1,600 horse power.....14th June.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Mayhews, Commander, 1,600 tons, 1,600 horse power.....28th June.
MISSISSIPPI, Von Santen, Comr., and MERRIMACK, E. Van Tick, Com'r, sailers, 1st July.
ATLANTIC, C. Hoyer, Commander, 1,600 tons, 1,600 horse power.....12th July.

Further departures: August 2, 16; September 6, 20; October 4, 18; November 1, 15; December 13, 27.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or the equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:

First cabin, $125; second cabin, $80; steerage, $37 50.

FROM BREMEN, NEW-YORK:

First cabin, $125; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45. second cabin, $100; steerage, $37 50.

RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $225; second cabin, $150; steerage, $77 50.

For freight or passage apply to
EUGENE BRODE, General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Commanders
ENGLAND	(Grace.
SCOTLAND	Hall.
VIRGINIA	Freeze.
THE QUEEN	Ogilvie.
ERIN	Grogan.
PENNSYLVANIA	Cutting.
LOUISIANA	Lewis.
DENMARK	Thompson
FRANCE	Thomson
GERMANY	(Building.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, June 2
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $40 currency.

Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 87 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont.....SATURDAY, June 16
LAFAYETTE, Roche.....SATURDAY, June 30
NAPOLEON III., Bocande.....SATURDAY, July 14

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON having been thoroughly refitted, will sail from Pier No. 47, North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,

FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, June 9, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GARDEN.....Saturday, July 7, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GARDEN.....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD

First cabin.....$122 50 | Second cabin.....$65 00
Steerage.....$40. | Wine, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

JAMES A. WOTTON, Agent, Havre and Paris.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....June 9
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....June 16
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY.....June 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....June 30
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....July 7

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

BY THE MAIL STEAMSHIP SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin to Liverpool.....$135 | Steerage to Liverpool.....$35
First Cabin to London.....$145 | Steerage to London.....40
First Cabin to Paris.....145 | Steerage to Paris.....50

Rates of passage by Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $30.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $45. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown, on extra Cunard steamer will sail on every WEDNESDAY:

ALLEPPO.....WEDNESDAY, June 6.
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, June 13.
PALMYRA.....WEDNESDAY, June 20.

These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.

Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—THE STEAMship CITY OF CORK, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45, North River, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown, at noon on THURSDAY, June 7. Rates of passage: First cabin, $90; steerage, 30; payable in currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The favorite side-wheel steamship
COLUMBIA, D. B. Barton, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 4 North River,
on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6,
at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
MORRO CASTLE follows June 13.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. L. Parish, every FRIDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. Bourne, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. Couch.
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
CAHAWBA, Capt. Cann.
EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 116 Broadway.
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE.....THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY P. SOUDER.....Capt. B. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA.....Capt. C. MAERSMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship
MONEKA,
will leave on THURSDAY, June 7, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Consignees of Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON.....Capt. J. B. Sayer.
GEN. BARNES.....Capt. Thos. H. Morton.

FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.

Cabin passage.....$20
The favorite side-wheel passenger steamship
HERMAN LIVINGSTON,
will leave on THURSDAY, June 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents.
No. 88 Liberty-st.

Agents in Savannah,
WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH GEORGIA.
EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.

The fast and favorite steamships
MISSOURI, LOVELAND, Commander, sails June 9,
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails June 16.
FREIGHTS AND PASSAGE REDUCED.

Through tickets issued to the interior.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH—PIONEER LINE.

First Cabin passage.....$15.
Freight 80 cents per barrel, and 10 cents per foot.
EVERY SATURDAY.

The new and first-class steamship
PERIT,
Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, June 9.

For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 13 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah—HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH.
MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE.

The favorite steamship VIRGO will sail from Pier No. 16 E. R., foot of Wall-st., on THURSDAY, June 7.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 63 South-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MONTEREY will leave on SATURDAY, June 9, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. A. Blanchard, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, June 9, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CORNWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by C. B. MOSES, Passport Agent, No. 221 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Passport Agent, No. 61 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamships leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

JUNE 2—RISCA, Master, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Gayeley.
JUNE 12—NEW-YORK, Gray, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Farwell.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA,
ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class.	Second-class.	Third-class.
$175 to $225.	$125.	$65.

In currency.

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
Jeremy W. Smith, Commander,
On WEDNESDAY, June 20, at noon,
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY have placed a new steamer on the lake, and otherwise greatly improved the transit route. The full stage of water on lake and river insures to passengers a prompt and reliable transit over this favorite line of California travel.

For passage, apply early by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FREIGHT TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA NICARAGUA,
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch, on the 20th of June, the steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, with passengers and freight, giving through bills of lading by connecting steamer MOSES TAYLOR.

DUE AT SAN FRANCISCO JULY 12.

Shippers of light goods and packages of convenient size are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to ship FREIGHT AT LOWER RATES THAN SLOW FREIGHT IS TAKEN BY THE PANAMA ROUTE.

For engagements of passage and freight, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

D. H. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The Coastwise Company will dispatch the superior side-wheel steamship
ALABAMA,
J. Limeburner, Master,
On SATURDAY, June 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Is now receiving freight, and gives through bills of lading and passage tickets to ports in Alabama, Florida and Texas, and Mississippi and Alabama River ports and ports.

For passage or freight apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, or to R. H. DRUMMOND, No. 94 Wall-st.

D. N. CARRINGTON.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.

The steamboat BRIDGEPORT, Capt. Chas. Weeks, leaves New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, foot Catherine-st., at 12 o'clock M., connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, arriving at Bridgeport in time for second class connection trains for North and New-Haven Railroad going east and west. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport, from Naugatuck Railroad wharf EVERY NIGHT (Saturdays excepted) at 8 o'

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIPWRIGHTS' STRIKE.

Many of the Strikers Returning to their Work—Probable End of the Strike—The Injury the Strike has done New-York—The Employers Sustained by the Shipowners and the Merchants—No "Trades Union" Men to be Employed Again—The Eight-hour Movement a Failure.

The ship-carpenters, joiners and caulkers, who have been on a strike for nine weeks, have not yet returned to their work. It has seldom occurred that a strike so groundless, so unjust, has been so obstinately persisted in. It has assumed proportions which render it a national calamity. Its ruinous results are not felt in New-York alone, nor are the ship-builders of this City the only sufferers. Boston, Philadelphia, and other ship-building cities are suffering from the effects of it. Our shipowners, merchants, insurance companies and commercial men generally, are injured in their business and moneyed interests by the suicidal policy adopted by the ship-building mechanics.

The strike was first suggested by the caulkers; and so earnest were they in their efforts to secure the coöperation of their fellow-workmen, that they finally succeeded in forcing the carpenters and joiners to accede to their proposals. The strike was made, not for an increase of wages, but because the employers would not recognize eight hours as a day's labor. This the employers could not concede. Work upon ships, it is well known, is always completed as speedily as possible—the expense to the owner of keeping a vessel on the dock is very great, to say nothing of the loss of time. If the mechanics combine and insist that one-third more time shall be consumed in repairing a ship in New-York than in Boston, it is easy to see where the work will be done. The strikers were getting for their labor $4 per day for new work, and $4 50 per day for old work. They were required to work ostensibly ten hours per day, but in reality they seldom averaged over nine. This is far better pay than the generality of mechanics in New-York are receiving for ten hours' work. The strikers now demand that for eight hours' labor they shall receive the same price. There were originally 5,000 men in the ranks of the strikers, two-thirds of whom are heads of families, dependant for the food consumed by themselves and their families upon their daily earnings. The strike has brought many of these families to the very verge of starvation—at least to absolute want; yet they will not resume their work, nor will they allow their places to be filled by industrious mechanics who deem the present wages sufficient compensation for ten hours' labor. The strikers have attempted to control the shipyards of their former employers, and dictate who should be employed and who not. This scheme succeeded partially, and for a time the yards were closed. Ships, partially built, remained for days without a nail being driven, when a short time before hundreds of workmen had been employed in hastening the hour of their completion. In the ship-yard of W. H. Webb there was in process of building, at the time of the strike, the ram *Dunderberg*, the steamships *Bristol* and *Providence*, and another steamer designed for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The value of these vessels, when complete, will be $5,200,000. Work upon them all ceased entirely for a time, and is now carried on with only a limited number of men. In Simonson's yard another million of dollars' worth of work had been commenced; about the same amount in Englis & Sons' yard, and nearly as much by C. & R. Poillon, and a proportionate amount in other yards. All were deserted by unreasonable workmen, their action entailing some loss upon the bosses, more upon themselves, and still more upon the commercial interests of the country. These 5,000 mechanics who are out of work, earned, at a low estimate, $100,000 per week. This sum has been lost to them for nine weeks, in addition to which they have expended what little money they had saved up, and have been compelled to look to their friends for assistance. Many of them for several weeks past have had no means with which to purchase the necessaries of life for themselves or their families, except such as was thrown to them in charity. But these 5,000 [illegible] are not the only mechanics who are made to suffer by their acts. Engineers, machinists, [illegible] riggers, blacksmiths, laborers, [illegible] in fact, all who contribute labor in any form to the building of a ship, have felt the effects of this strike. Some have been thrown out of employment entirely, others have lost only a portion of their work. In all not less than 10,000 mechanics and laborers have been injured by the action on the part of the ship-carpenters, joiners and caulkers, and have suffered to a greater or less extent a pecuniary loss.

The movement, however, shows signs of exhaustion. Men cannot live without work for any great length of time. In Poillon's yard over 100 men were at work yesterday; 40 were engaged at Englis & Sons', a number were employed at Webb's, and in the other yards more or less had returned to their work. Appearances now indicate that an early day will see all the disaffected mechanics once more earning their livelihood.

The amount of work driven from this City since the strike began is something fearful to contemplate. Owners of vessels could not wait for the cessation of the strike to have them repaired, and, much against their wishes, were compelled to send them elsewhere, and expend in other cities the money which should have fallen into the pockets of New-York mechanics. Vessels which had been taken on the docks, and on which repairs had been commenced, were taken out and once more set afloat for other ports. Among the vessels thus sent away were the following: Steamships—*San Jacinto*, sent to Wilmington; *Henrietta*, to Mystic. Ships—*Archer*, to Boston; *Stella*, to Portsmouth; *Western Chief*, to Belfast; *Saginaw*, to the British Provinces; *Malocha*, to Liverpool; *R. S. [illegible]*, to New-Bedford; *George Peabod*, to Philadelphia; *Celestial Empire*, to Liverpool; *Carrier Dove*, to Philadelphia; *Cordillera*, to Baltimore; *Mary Whitridge*, to Baltimore; *Southampton*, to Boston; *Lancaster*, to Liverpool. Barks—*Advance*, to St. Johns; *Union*, to Portland; *Edwin*, to New-Bedford. The repairs required to be done upon the above vessels would have amounted to an average of $15,000 each. In addition to those sent away, there were numbers that were owned here. The owners, knowing of the strike, sent their vessels away without consulting any of the ship-builders.

There are others, too, kept away entirely by the strike, and had repairs made in foreign ports, when they would otherwise have come here.

The matter has now gone so far that there is no hope of any compromise being effected. The employers say they cannot and will not submit to the demand of the strikers, and in this decision they are sustained by the ship-owners and merchants. A large number of these have pledged themselves to give no countenance whatever to the eight-hour movement, and to sustain the "bosses" in their refusal to accede to the demands of the workmen. The "bosses" have organized to resist the demand, and a perfect understanding exists among them all to close their yards entirely rather than submit. The owners of sectional docks also sustain the "bosses," and will not allow any work to be done on their docks under the eight-hour system. These men are heavy losers by the strike, but they hold that to introduce the eight hour system would be to drive more work from the City than has already gone; ship-owners could not pay the prices that it would be necessary to charge for repairs. The dock-owners are losing on an average $200 per day each, but are determined to hold out. In Boston and Philadelphia the ship mechanics refused to work on vessels sent from here there for repairs, but the bosses, merchants and commercial men in those cities sustain the employers here, and the result has been that the ship mechanics in those cities find a strike organized against them, which will doubtless induce them to act reasonably in the matter. The strikers have sent committees to all the neighboring seaports to induce the mechanics to refuse to work on vessels sent from here there, but the mechanics have been too sensible everywhere, except in Boston and Philadelphia, to listen to them.

This most disastrous strike is the result of action taken by the "Trades Unions." The ship-carpenters, joiners and caulkers have each a "Union" of their own, but for the purposes of this strike they are united, and are governed by the same committees. These Trade Societies, wherever found, are enemies, not only to the employers, but to the workmen themselves. They are usually controlled by the young, thoughtless, and reckless workmen, who, having no families to provide for, are careless of the interests of those who have. A strike once inaugurated, these headless fellows compel every workman in the trade to join under penalty of a broken head. They threaten and intimidate any of their number who might desire to earn their bread, and will not permit them to leave their ranks. Not unfrequently—in fact they nearly always—resort to violence; and scarcely a strike is recorded where some one has not been injured by the strikers, who will neither work themselves nor permit others to do so. During the present strike, on several occasions, a few men have undertaken to resume their labors, but have been driven from the ship-yards by mobs of strikers varying in numbers from 50 to 300. Even now, when so many of them are working, a police force is required at each yard to prevent hostilities on the part of the rowdyish strikers. One of their number, for assaulting a man who was at work, was last week sentenced to three months in the Penitentiary. While this example serves to deter the strikers somewhat, citizens generally would have been better pleased to have seen the sentence made three years instead of three months, and justice would have been better served. Every one recognizes the right of a laborer, or any number of laborers, leaving their employment when they become dissatisfied, but when they attempt to coerce others they lose all sympathy, and are going so far beyond what they have a right to do that the law must step in and put a stop to the performance. When a "Trades Union" undertakes to say when men shall work and when they shall not, it is going too far, and when the members undertake to enforce such measures, they resolve themselves into a mob, and, as such, should be squelched by the police. Yet this is the tendency, if not the first principles, of all "Trades Unions." They are founded simply and solely for the purpose of compelling, by means of strikes, the employers to accede to any terms they choose to dictate. The sooner the general public recognizes this fact, and the sooner every employer refuses to engage any workman who belongs to a "Trades Union," the sooner we shall have an end of these disastrous strikes. The sooner, too, will the various trades get rid of incompetent workmen, who are now foisted into situations for no other reason than because they belong to "the Union." Let all contracts for labor be between the employer and the individual upon the basis of merit alone, and combinations of labor will soon cease.

As we remarked above, the present strike appears to be on its last legs. Heretofore the strikers have received pecuniary assistance from various other "Trades Unions" of this and neighboring cities, but the supply has been gradually falling off, until, on Friday afternoon, there was not money enough in the treasury to pay $12 rent for a misguided striker. [illegible] the man was forced to withdraw from the Society, and is now hard at work earning money to pay his own rent. The bosses, who have suffered so much from this combination of labor—this is not the first strike the Union has driven the men into—have resolved to employ no man so long as he belongs to the Society. Those who want work must first leave the Union, and then they will be employed upon their own merits as workmen. Gradually they are returning, and probably by the middle of the week the strike will have ended, and the several Unions become things of the past. If employers generally will follow the example of the ship-builders, and set their faces against these unjust combinations of labor, they will not only confer a favor upon the community but upon the workmen themselves.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Approaching Parades and Field Days—Current Movements and Gossip—Recent Changes, &c.

The Spring fever which broke out so suddenly among our City regiments and the members of the National Guard generally, does not seem to abate in the least as yet. The incoming week brings two brigade field days, a review of the Fourth Brigade and two regimental parades. The preparations for the two first of these events are progressing quietly, but successfully, and it may be confidently expected that the Eleventh Brigade and the Cavalry Brigade will make a good show of numbers on Thursday next. The regimental parades of the First and Thirteenth Regiments will doubtless be fine affairs. Several other prospective movements are on the tapis, but the arrangements are, as yet, not quite perfected.

FIELD DAYS AT EAST NEW-YORK.

On Thursday next, the 7th inst., the First Brigade of Cavalry, under command of Brig.-Gen. Brooks Postley, and the Eleventh Brigade, Gen. Jesse C. Smith, commanding, consisting of the Howitzer Battery of Artillery, 28th, 47th, 52d and 56th Regiments of Infantry, will assemble at East New-York for drill and instruction. In the Eleventh Brigade, the infantry regiments and howitzer battery will be practiced during the forenoon by their respective Commandants. Brigade line will be formed at 2:30 o'clock, and parade dismissed at 5 o'clock P. M. The programme of movements for the Cavalry Brigade have not yet been received.

BRIGADE AND REGIMENTAL PARADES.

In accordance with General Orders No. 5, the 4th Brigade, consisting of the 4th, 11th, 22d, 69th, 79th and 91st Regiments will be reviewed by His Honor, the Mayor, and the members of the City Government, on Wednesday, June 6, at the City Hall, at 4:30 o'clock P. M. The regiments comprising this command will parade on the above day in full uniform. Brigade line will be formed at 3:30 o'clock P. M. in Fifth-avenue, west side, right on Fourteenth-street, and the command move promptly after the formation. Brigade staff (mounted and in full uniform) will report to the commanding General, at his quarters, at 3:15 P. M. Gen. Aspinwall expresses the hope that the brigade will parade in full force, particularly as it will not be called upon by the commandant, upon his own authority, again to turn out until the Fall.

In accordance with general orders No. 8, the 22d Regiment, Col. Cox commanding, will parade on Wednesday, without overcoats or knapsacks. The line will be formed at 3 o'clock precisely, and will move upon the brigade line without delay—and all members not reporting promptly, will be returned to the Court-martial as delinquents. The field and staff (mounted) will report to the Commandant, and the non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps, to the Adjutant, at 2:45 o'clock. Company roll-call at 2:30 o'clock.

In accordance with general orders No. 7, the 4th Regiment will parade on Wednesday, in full uniform. The field and staff will report (mounted) at 2 P. M. at the Colonel's quarters. A regimental line will be formed at 2:44 P. M. on Washington-square, north, right resting on University-place. Companies will assemble at 2 o'clock P. M.

Col. John B. Woodward, commanding the 13th Regiment, has issued orders for that command to assemble in full fatigue uniform, on Wednesday, June 6, for the purpose of drill and instruction. Line will be formed on the Capitoline Ball Grounds, on Nostrand near Fulton-avenue, at 2 o'clock P. M. Field, staff, non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps, will report on the ground fifteen minutes before that time. Commandants of companies will cause their companies to assemble at the Armory, at an hour sufficiently early to guarantee their presence on the ground at the time designated. The Quartermaster will furnish transportation to the grounds. Returns of delinquents from the above drill will be made out immediately after the regiment is dismissed, blanks will be furnished at headquarters.

Hawkins' Zouaves, First Regiment National Guard, will parade on Tuesday, the 5th inst., to celebrate the anniversary of their departure for the seat of war, as the 9th New-York Volunteers, in 1861. Regimental line will be formed at noon, at the State Arsenal, after which the command will take up the line of march down Broadway for the City Hall, where they will be reviewed by His Honor the Mayor. After the review, the Zouaves will march through Chatham-street to the Bowery, to the regimental armory in Thirteenth-street, where the parade will be dismissed.

PARADE OF THE NINTH REGIMENT.

The 9th Regiment, Col. J. H. Wilcox, commanding, paraded on Monday afternoon, the 28th ult., in commemoration of the Regiment's departure for the seat of war. Nearly 500 muskets appeared in line, and the general appearance of the command was very fine, the new uniforms calling to mind the days of 1861, when the old 9th marched down Broadway without arms for Washington. The Regiment was reviewed by Mayor Hoffman, and the command was exercised in some of the leading movements of the school of the battalion, with much success. In the evening a grand promenade concert was given by the members of the 9th, at their neat and commodious armory, in Twenty-sixth-street. Dancing continued until a late hour.

RESIGNATION OF COL. TRAFFORD.

Two or three months since the announcement was made in these columns that Col. Benj. L. Trafford, of the 71st Regiment, had resigned his commission. Nothing more was heard of the matter, and it was [illegible] almost forgotten when Col. Trafford issued the following valedictory order to his command, dated May 29: "With this Order I relinquish the command of this Regiment, and from this date Lieut.-Col. Coles will assume full charge of its affairs. It is not without regret that I sever the connection which has existed for so many years, during which we have passed through many scenes of excitement and danger, and of sorrow and of pleasure. In taking my leave, I wish to express my thanks to those (officers and men) who have given me their support in my efforts to promote the welfare of the organization, and to assure you all of my best wishes for your future prosperity and welfare."

VETERAN ORGANIZATIONS.

Since the advent of the new veteran regiments in the National Guard, considerable dispute has arisen regarding their claims to be recognized as such. The 1st Regiment appears to be the only one not yet attacked for arrogating to themselves the title of "Veterans." That regiment is officered for the most part by gentlemen who were connected with the old 9th Volunteers, headed by Col. Hawkins himself, but it is composed of men who have served in nearly every volunteer command leaving this City during the war. The 3d Regiment, or Bendix Zouaves, is popularly supposed to be composed of the veteran members of the old 10th Volunteers, but we are in receipt of communications from recognized members and officers of the "National Zouaves," in which the fact is boldly stated that "not one man in ten of the 3d Regiment National Guard, was ever a member of the 10th Volunteers." The 5th Regiment, under command of Col. H. D. Hull, wears the uniform of the old 5th New-York, and is now popularly recognized as "Duryee's Zouaves." Indignant veterans who wore the dashing uniform of the 5th Volunteers, say in substance that not a tithe of those parading with the 5th National Guard ever drew pay on the rolls of the regiment commanded so long by Maj.-Gen Warren. These statements may be quite correct, as in fact we know they are, but it does not alter the fact that the majority of the officers and men composing these veteran regiments in our State militia, are *bona fide* veterans from the ranks of the Union army. We do not believe that the officers holding State commissions in these regiments, have ever pretended that their commands were composed wholly of the surviving members of those regiments of volunteers whose uniform has been adopted by them. The fact is, that neither the 5th, 9th nor 10th could furnish enough resident members to complete the organization of a single militia regiment, much less three. It is also true that there are a goodly number of those who carried the musket and wielded the sword in the ranks of our three renowned Zouave volunteer regiments, who hold themselves aloof from any participation in the organization or support of their representatives in the National Guard. But it is their own choice that they do so, for their presence and coöperation would be hailed with delight by those already enrolled; and it is to be regretted that they do not throw aside all private animosities and prejudices, and by united action secure the positive success of our veteran regiments in the First Division. As it stands, Cols. Hawkins, Bendix and Hull claim that they have given the original members of their respective regiments, every inducement to unite with them in organizing commands that would more fully represent the old organizations than they now do. The recent parade of the 9th Regiment, in honor of the fifth anniversary of their departure for the seat of war, has called forth an indignant protest from several of the old officers who served in the ranks of the 83d Volunteers, of which the 9th formed the nucleus. In this note our correspondents state that "not one of the present officers, (with the exception of Major Lanning and Lieut. Draper,) was ever in an engagement with the 9th, and in the rank and file not one in twenty of the present members served with the regiment during the war. The Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel were commissioned and joined the command after their return from the seat of war." This may be all very true, yet the fact remains that the 9th New-York is still in existence, and, as such, the glory achieved by the command during the war clings round the old number and the colors of the regiment. In the English service, regiments that fought at Waterloo and other celebrated battles of the past, still commemorate the anniversary of such events, despite the fact that every man who took part in those engagements has long since retired from the command, and the greater part have died. In conclusion it is only needful to say that the officers of the 1st, 3d, 4th and, for all we know, the 9th Regiment, have seen honorable service in the ranks of the volunteers, under Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Meade or Thomas. Several of them wear an empty sleeve as a token of such service.

OUTRAGES BY THE MILITIA.

Comment was made in these columns on the outrageous and disgraceful conduct of members of the 3d Regiment Veterans, and several instances given of their lawless acts. Col. [illegible], who commands the regiment, [illegible] order: "In consequence of the disgraceful conduct of some of the members of this regiment on Monday, the 28th instant, at East New-York, [illegible] the commandants of such companies will at once report the names of such disorderly members, that they may be brought to justice, as the commandant of the regiment will not permit either officer or private to parade with this regiment who does not know how to behave like a gentleman. Those members who behaved like thieves, &c., will be reported, that they may be brought to justice. Commandants of companies will be held responsible in future for the good conduct of their men, and will be brought before a Court Martial, unless this order is strictly obeyed. They will promulgate this order at once, and send a copy of this, (and all future orders,) to these headquarters, as soon as they are printed."

THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Col. Cox, in recent orders, announces that the following officers, having sent in their resignations, and the same having been accepted, they are no longer members of the command: Engineer Henry E. Howland, Capt. W. J. A. McGrath, Capt. Thomas L. Thornell, First Lieut. Isaac Smith, Paymaster Charles E. Miller. The following officers having been elected, they will be obeyed accordingly: J. H. Palmer, as Captain of Company C; Thos. Tate, as First Lieutenant of Company C; Charles Topping, as Second Lieutenant of Company C; Theo. H. Freeland, as First Lieutenant of Company D; Samuel M. Smith, as Second Lieutenant of Company D. The following officers having been appointed upon the staff of the command, they will be obeyed accordingly: Engineer Wm. P. Douglas, Paymaster Darley Randall. The following members having been expelled by Company B, and its action having been confirmed, they are no longer members of the command: G. F. Stapleton, Wm. T. Brown, Jr., M. F. Wyne, W. B. Kavanagh.

THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

The following changes are announced in the 13th Regiment, in recent orders:

Company A—Private Thos. H. Beatty honorably discharged. Sergt. A. A. Way honorably discharged, term of service expired. Sergt. Samuel A. Ackerman reduced to the rank of private for gross neglect of duty. Company D—Privates Jos. Ritter, Thomas Glassey, J. C. Stephenson and H. S. Steves dishonorably discharged for gross neglect of duty and non-payment of dues and fines. Company E—Capt. Philip H. Briggs resigned April 7, 1866. First Lieut. A. H. Wray resigned April 22, 1866. Wm. H. Cuff elected Captain April 18, 1866, vice Briggs. Company F—Privates Valentine Patterson, W. B. Baser, Chas. H. R. Wulston and James S. Quick, honorably discharged. Sergt. John F. Johnson reduced to the ranks at his own request. Company C—Privates Josiah H. Abbott and Joseph J. Marrin, honorably discharged, term of service expired. Private John G. Cumming, dishonorably discharged for gross neglect of duty and non-payment of dues and fines. Company I—Sergt. Robert McMullen and Corp. George W. Darbey reduced to the ranks at their own request. Company K—Sergt. Ava W. Powell, honorably discharged. Privates J. J. Phillips and John Love dishonorably discharged for gross neglect of duty and non-payment of dues and fines.

RECENT CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New-York, during the week ending May 26, 1866:

First Regiment of Artillery.—Henry M. Brush, Surgeon, March 26, vice Furman, resigned.

First Regiment of Infantry.—John P. P. White, Surgeon, Dec. 26, original vacancy; John W. Leonard, Captain, April 19, vice C. Graham, resigned.

Second Regiment of Infantry.—Edwin S. Rich, Adjutant, April 19, vice Rea, resigned.

Third Regiment of Cavalry.—John W. Haaren, Second Lieutenant, April 10, vice H. Mimker, resigned; Eide H. Schmultz, Second Lieutenant, April 10, original vacancy; George F. Hartmann, First Lieutenant, May 14, vice Lemmerman, resigned; John Henry Landwehr, Jr., Second Lieutenant, May 14, vice Landwehr, resigned.

Fifth Regiment of Infantry.—Gustavus Landsman, Second Lieutenant, May 12, vice John Kimmel, promoted.

Tenth Regiment of Infantry.—James R. Harris, Lieutenant-Colonel, May 12, vice D. M. Woodhall, promoted.

Fortieth Regiment of Infantry.—James H. Winne, Lieutenant-Colonel, April 2, vice D. H. Fonda, resigned. Abner H. Burch, Major, May 7, vice D. S. Reid, resigned. Geo. H. Dockstater, Second Lieutenant, March 30, vice W. H. Young, resigned.

Forty-ninth Regiment of Infantry.—H. Barton Fellowz, Surgeon, October 1, 1864, vice W. F. Whitfield, declined.

Fifty-sixth Regiment of Infantry.—Cornelius J. Bergen, Captain, May 16, vice J. E. Adams, resigned. William Martin, First Lieutenant, May 15, vice Pearce, resigned.

Sixty-ninth Regiment of Infantry.—Peter A. Hargons, Adjutant, May 23, vice Strain, appointed Quartermaster. Daniel Strain, Quartermaster, May 23, vice Williams, resigned.

Seventy-first Regiment of Infantry.—Robert B. Hill, Second Lieutenant, April 5, vice Finlay, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS OFFICIALLY ACCEPTED.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, State of New-York, have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending May 26, 1866:

Cavalry squadron, 9th Brigade, George W. Wood, First Lieutenant, declined; 2d Regiment, Edwin S. Rich, Captain, declined; 27th Regiment, William F. Ford, Captain, declined; 41st Regiment, M. N. Elwell, Captain, declined; 65th Regiment, John Murn, Second Lieutenant, declined; 83d Regiment, John C. Siver, Major, declined; 86th Regiment, Frederick Haret, Second Lieutenant, declined; 99th Regiment, John O'Mahony, Colonel, declined; 100th Regiment, George L. Siver, Captain, declined.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Officers of the 3d Regiment will be held at the Armory in Thirteenth-street, in citizen's dress, on Tuesday evening, the 5th of June, at 8 o'clock. Every officer is expected to be present.

The commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the First Brigade of Cavalry will assemble in stable dress for drill purposes, within the armory of the 3d Regiment, on Wednesday next, at 8 o'clock P. M.

An inspection and drill took place on Monday evening last, of Company B, 22d Regiment, Capt. W. W. Remmey commanding. Out of 140 members only 81 answered their names at drill call. The inspection and drill, superintended by Col. Cox, passed off very satisfactorily.

Capt. Tompkins, of Company A, 71st Regiment, (Light Guard,) has officially declined to accept the position of Major of the regiment, to which he was a short time since elected. The members of the Light Guard, are making considerable preparations for their annual holiday and excursion. The Company will this year probably go to Long Branch.

There will be special drills of Company F, Capt. Imlay, 12th Regiment, on Monday and Tuesday evenings. On Thursday, the anniversary of the organization of the Company, the command will proceed to Sing Sing, to partake of an entertainment to which they have been invited.

Corporal Samuel Young, 4th Regiment Veteran Zouaves, who was wounded at East New-York on the occasion of the last field day, is rapidly recovering. His left lung was penetrated by a bayonet while he was in the act of getting over a fence. The Surgeon of the Brigade pronounces him out of danger.

Capt. Samuel M. Cox, commanding Company F, 3d Regiment, denies the statement that his company participated in the outrages perpetrated by that regiment while at East New-York on the 24th ult., and which called forth the scathing order of Col. Bendix, printed above.

THE LIUUOR BUSINESS.

German Mass-Meeting To-morrow Afternoon—Receipts, &c.

More than two hundred German societies are to unite in a mass meeting in Union-square to-morrow afternoon, to express their views in relation to the new Excise Law. The liquor-dealers are to stand aloof from this demonstration, and permit their friends to make their appeal to the public, it being thought advisable to show the office-holders and office-seekers how large a vote is likely to be polled, next Autumn, against the upholders of the law. The following-named gentlemen are to be officers of the meeting: President, Dr. R. H. Henzel; Secretaries, Messrs. B. Frankfurther and F. Simon; Committee of Arrangements, Messrs. S. L. Kopff, Steffens, Friedmann, Erkers, Koch, Burger, B. Schmidt, Schreff, J. M. Schmiff, Ranhahn, Zeizing, Bazenmeier and Schneider. Four stands are to be erected in Union-square, and music, banners, transparencies, etc., are to lend attractions to the demonstration.

It is understood that the speakers will assure the liquor-dealers that they have letters from Mayor Hoffman, Messrs. James T. Brady, James M. Smith and others, declaring the Excise Law to be unconstitutional, and advising venders to go on with their business without license, and, when arrested, appeal to the Court of General Sessions. It is also said that the German Societies have banded together to defend such dealers as may be arrested for prosecuting their business without license.

Meantime, the Board of Excise is not asleep. Its attorney, Col. Bliss, whom the venders recently defeated, by showing that the various Police Court clerks had made fatal errors in the affidavits, has drawn up a new form of deposition, which is as follows:

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.,— District Police Court.

——— ———, of No. ——— street, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that on the ——— day of ———, 186—, at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, at No. ——— street, ——— did publicly keep, sell, give away and dispose of strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale and beer, in quantities less than five gallons, at a time, to wit, ———, in violation of section 3 of an act passed April 14, 1866, entitled "An act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors within the Metropolitan Police District," the said ———, not being at that time and place licensed to keep, sell, give away and dispose of strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale and beer, or any of them, in quantities less than five gallons at a time, pursuant to the provisions of said act, and as permitted by it.

This blank affidavit is to be given every metropolitan policeman who may make an arrest, and he is to fill it with his own hands, under instructions from the superior officers of the police force. Judge Bosworth thinks that it will hold; and when the Judge is satisfied upon any legal point, the Board of Excise feels safe in following the advice of David Crockett in respect of going ahead. Concerning the proposed fight of the unlicensed liquor-dealers, the Board's officers have little to say, but significantly quote the fifteenth section of the Excise Law, as follows:

Sec. 15. No person or persons except those licensed as herein provided, and those permitted to sell in quantities more than five gallons at a time, shall give out or profess to sell, or to have for sale, strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer, or shall have, permit, or continue in or about his or their premises any sign, notice or token that such liquors, wines, ale or beer are there kept for sale, or give notice or advertise that he or they have such liquors, wines, ale or beer for sale.

Treasurer Manierre's receipts from licenses, at the close, yesterday, footed up $710,000. Inspector Bar[illegible] has passed 4,100 [illegible] applications for license.

STARTLING RUMOR.

Proposed Seizure of the West End of Coney Island for Quarantine Purposes—Grand Coup d'etat of President Schultz.

A rumor was prevalent to some extent in Brooklyn yesterday, that the Health Board of the Metropolitan District, which, it is understood, held a secret session yesterday afternoon, intended to take prompt action in supplying the imperative demand which was made to the Board at its regular meeting on Friday afternoon, for ground in the vicinity of the Lower Quarantine for hospital purposes.

It was stated that the President of the Board of Health, Dr. Swinburne, the Health Officer, his deputies, and others more directly connected with the Health Board, had selected in their minds the west end of Coney Island as the only land available for quarantine purposes.

This rumor gained credence from the fact that President Schultz and Dr. Swinburne, at the meeting on Friday, had declared,

First—That, unless some peremptory measures were taken for the relief of the passengers confined on board the steamships *Union* and *Peruvian*, the mortality from cholera, now raging on those vessels, would be fearful.

Second—That the hospital accommodations at the Lower Quarantine are entirely inadequate to the demand, almost hourly made upon them; and,

Third—That in the event of the arrival of another vessel with cholera on board, not the least relief could be afforded the patients thereon.

From the tenor of the remarks made by the President of the Board, it was evident that he had decided that the southwestern, and now comparatively unoccupied portion of Coney Island, was the only immediately available spot upon which to locate a temporary establishment.

It was rumored that the officers of the Board would proceed at an early hour to-day, (Sunday being chosen to avoid interference by the courts,) to make forcible seizure of the location above referred to, and that by this evening a barricade will be erected to prevent communication between the west end and the eastern portion of the island, and that by that time the well passengers on the *Union* and *Peruvian* will be quartered in the buildings situated on the point of the island.

At the extreme southwestern point of Coney Island is a wharf which has been used for some years by the *Naushon* steamer, at which to land her passengers, excursionists from New-York.

A pavilion of rude construction, but quite spacious, is situated near the head of the wharf, and hard by are several smaller structures, all used for the entertainment of visitors to the Island.

From this point to the comparatively more densely inhabited portion of the islands is a barren sand waste about two miles in length, and there is plenty of room in the immediate vicinage of the wharf and adjacent buildings for the accommodation required, without even encroaching upon the one-mile-and-a-half or more, of the sand prairie to the eastward.

Doubtless, if this is in reality the programme arranged by the Health Board, intense excitement will prevail among the inhabitants of the eastern portion of Coney Island and the town of Gravesend; but if the seizure is made, it will be done under a liberal interpretation of the "extraordinary powers" granted the Board in the recent proclamation by the Governor.

QUARANTINE AFFAIRS.

The Cholera Ships—Twenty-six New Cases Reported and Twelve Deaths—A Case of Fever.

The following letter is from Dr. D. H. Bissell, Deputy Health Officer on board hospital ship *Falcon:*

The brig *Bertha*, 21 days from Ponce, P. R., came into the quarantine yesterday. She had lost two men on the passage, and had one sick on arrival with fever of a suspicious character. The brig is detained and the sick man treated on board, as there is no hospital here for yellow fever.

D. H. BISSELL, Deputy Health Officer.

The following 26 new cases have been received in the Hospital ship *Falcon*, since last report, from the *Peruvian:*

Albert Silke, aged 18, of Prussia.
Wm. Momshausen, aged 39, Olsan Sachen, Prussia.
Jeno Magnus, aged 56, Joeta, Sweden.
Amanda Anuerstadten, aged 31, Sweden.
Martha Welpe, aged 23, Austria.
Marcus Reinhaus, aged 52, Prussia.
Theodore Hev, aged 25, Purlinz, Prussia.
Gerhard Benning, aged 30, Freden, Prussia.
Louis Sarsen, aged 30, Hueagl, Norway.
Eirich Peterson, 48; Schelland, Denmark.
Johannis Doel, 23; Kronsberg, Sweden.
Johan Guibold, 28; Haubah, Prussia.
Anton Schastar, Wise, Switzerland.
Amanda Anderstaer, 31; Elleringhon, Sweden.
Johanna C. Anderstaer, 3; Elleringhon, Sweden.
Ann Maria Olsen, 6; Eileringhon, Sweden.
A female child, name unknown, 2; Elleringhon, Sweden.
Yens Hendrichson, 27; Falster, Denmark.
Hans C. Peterson, 8; Falster, Denmark.
Rasmus Peterson, 9; Falster, Denmark.
Johan Yanson, 9; Weekyen, Sweden.
Micael Sult, 9; Flensling, Denmark.
Eliza McCrub, 19; Antrim, Ireland.
Sophia Ster, 35; Magdeburgh, Prussia.
Frederic Ster, 18; Magdeburg, Prussia.

The following deaths have occurred since our last: Anton Schoster, aged 60, Wise, Switzerland; August Briten, aged 24, Peterboro, Prussia; Franz Weber, aged 24, Denmark; Andrear Swensden, aged 49, Scarraberg, Germany; Johan Yansen, aged 9, Weckyen, Sweden; No. 1, girl, aged 3, unknown; Jens P. Sarsen, aged 4, Bringin, Denmark; Ludwig Schlorssevan, aged 16, Hanover, Germany; Andreas Swendsen, aged 27, Gottenberg; Christina Krumbacher, aged 19, Kile Holstein; John Brenan, aged 25, Monahan, Ireland.

Remaining at last report, 97; returned to their ships, 7; total, 90. New cases, all from *Peruvian*, 26; total, 116; died 12; remaining, 104.

Street Department—Award of Contracts.

At 11 o'clock on Saturday morning the Street Commissioner opened proposals and awarded contracts for the following jobs:

Regulating and Grading—For regulating and grading One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, from Third-avenue to Fourth-avenue, the contract was awarded to James Kehone, at $2,998 70; time, 60 days. For flagging, curbing and guttering Ninth-avenue, from Forty-fourth to Forty-sixth streets, the contract was awarded to G. C. Hagerman, at $295 30; time, 5 days. Same in Third-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-seventh-street, the contract was awarded to G. C. Hagerman, at $2,218 10; time, 24 days. Same in Rivington-street, in front of Nos. 276, 278, 280, 282 and 284, the contract was awarded to J. Mahon, at $204 90; time, 3 days.

Flagging, &c.—In One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from First to Eighth-avenue, the contract was awarded to J. Duffy, at $3,437 20, time, 90 days. In Fifth-avenue, from Forty-third to Sixtieth-street, the contract was awarded to G. C. Hagerman, at $11,376; time, 90 days. In Broadway, from Twenty-ninth to Thirtieth-street, and Sixth-avenue, from Twenty-seventh to Thirtieth-street, the contract was awarded to J. Mahon, at $877 25; time, 8 days. In First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Ninety-third-street, the contract was awarded to G. C. Hagerman, at $791 69; time, 10 days. In Twenty-ninth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue, the contract was awarded to Michael Mahon, at $1,530; time, 15 days. In One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Eighth-avenue, the contract was awarded to S. C. Seaman, at $1,105 40; time, 20 days.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

BURGLARY IN A SEGAR STORE.

On Thursday night, the 31st ult., a burglary was committed in the segar manufactory of Hyman Rosenstein, No. 34 New-Bowery, and 15,000 segars valued at $750, carried off. The burglars gained an entrance to the premises with false keys. Capt. Thorne, of the Fourth Precinct, on learning the facts in the case from Mr. Rosenstein, detailed officers to make an effort to arrest the thieves. Subsequently one of the stolen boxes of segars was found in a porter-house at No. 31 East Broadway, and on officers Horrelt and Mullen, going there to make a search, ten more boxes full of segars were discovered. They were fully identified as a portion of the stolen property, as were also several empty boxes. The proprietor, Daniel Eynner, was arrested on a charge of burglary, and he was remanded for examination.

TURTLES AGAIN.

The complaint against Capt. Nehemiah H. Calhoun, of the schooner *Active*, who was charged with cruelly tying up turtles was brought up again yesterday. Dr. Henry Guernsey was called for the defence, and testified that the turtle came under the head of the species called "constates," and are amphibious, like the crab, the lobster and the oyster. In his opinion the passing cords through the fins of a turtle inflicted no more pain than putting an knife into an oyster. Mr. Anderson, counsel for the defence, claimed that the complaint was a defective one, and moved for a dismissal. His motion was granted and the accused discharged from custody.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Henry Bergh, President of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, made complaint against Peter Boglan, for cruelly beating a horse while peddling wood. He also stated that the animal was unfit to be harnessed and driven, from the fact said horse is badly ruptured, and has a sore upon his back. The accused was required to find bail to answer the charge. Officer Togarty, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested George Brown, on a charge of having cruelly and maliciously abused and maltreated a gray mare belonging to the accused. The animal was harnessed to a cart loaded with gravel, and was too weak to draw it. Brown sought to compel her to do so by placing a rope round her neck and fastening it to another cart, the rope was tightened by the leading horse being driven off. Brown was held to bail in the sum of $300 to answer.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

ROBBING A TILL.

John Leddy and Thomas Baker went into the furniture store of Philips Streffel, No. 84 Avenue C, and requested to look at some furniture. After looking at some goods they asked to see some chairs in the basement, and acted in a very suspicious manner. Mrs. Streffel, who was attending them, became alarmed, and in running up stairs discovered that the money drawer had been robbed of $58. [illegible] He was committed for trial. The money was not recovered.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Connolly.

BURGLARY.

On Wednesday night last a burglary was committed in the dwelling of J. B. Dawley, of No. 60 East Seventy-third-street, and about $75 worth of silver-ware, clothing, &c., carried off. The thief broke a pane of glass on the basement door and pushed the bolt back in the inside. From the circumstances attending the case it was deemed advisable to pay a visit to the apartments of James Flynn, a notorious character, and an Officer Beebe, of the Nineteenth Precinct, going there in company with Mr. Dawley, one of the articles stolen was found under his bed. Flynn was arrested, and on being arraigned before the Court, was remanded for examination.

United States Commissioner's Office.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

John O'Donnell, keeper of a liquor-shop at the corner of Franklin and Greenwich streets, was brought before the Commissioner yesterday, charged with having on the 21st of April passed nine counterfeit currency stamps of the denomination of 50 cents upon John W. Berger, a carpenter, who had done some work for the accused. It appears that Berger had a small account against O'Donnell, and called upon him for payment of the balance still due; that O'Donnell paid him $30 toward it, $5 of which were in 50 cent currency, nine stamps of which were discovered to be counterfeit.

O'Donnell is a man of considerable property, and proved a very good character, but notwithstanding an effort which was made to break down Berger's testimony, the Commissioner held O'Donnell to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Before Commissioner Betts.

The further hearing of the case of James Reilly *vs.* James Hughes, who is charged with having defrauded the plaintiff out of $750 bounty money, was adjourned till Thursday next at 12 o'clock, on account of the absence of Ex-Recorder Smith, counsel for the prosecution. The defendant, James Hughes, was present, and prepared to proceed with the case.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The June term of the Court of General Sessions will begin on Monday, Recorder Hackett presiding. This will be the Recorder's second term on the bench, and with the able assistance of Mr. Hutchings, Assistant District-Attorney, who will represent the interests of the people, will undoubtedly succeed in clearing the City Prison of some of its inmates. During the last term the first two weeks outside kept pace with the progress inside, crimes having been committed just as fast as criminals were punished. The following is the

CALENDAR FOR MONDAY, JUNE 4.

The People *vs.* William Jones; larceny from the person.
The People *vs.* Charles Powers; robbery.
The People *vs.* Gemale Kennedy and Ed. Kennedy; robbery.
The People *vs.* William Davis; burglary in the second degree.
The People *vs.* Albert James; burglary in the first degree.
The People *vs.* Thomas Corcoran; burglary in the first degree.
The People *vs.* Peter Campbell; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Antonio Calzado Dusy; burglary in the third degree.
The People *vs.* John Williams and John Robinson; conspiracy.
The People *vs.* Henry Scully and Robert Halliday; receiving stolen goods.
The People *vs.* Bernard Lewis and Wm. Wolf; receiving stolen goods.
The People *vs.* John H. Stewart; receiving stolen goods.
The People *vs.* John Harmon, homicide.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS—INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS.

At the last session of the court, the case of Ernst Weber and Thomas McGinness was called, but the defendants did not appear to answer, and the bail-bond was forfeited and a bench warrant was issued for their arrest. The charge in the complaint was to the effect that the accused were in the fowl business at the pier foot of Dey-street, and that they there and then did pluck feathers out of chickens, and merely gave them a pinch on the neck before throwing them into the barrel. The case was called out of its regular order to oblige Mr. Henry Bergh, the President of the Society to Prevent Cruelty to Animals, who was the complainant. The Court informed Mr. Bergh that the case would have to go over, as there was nobody to try. All that the Court could do was to cause the bail to be forfeited, and order a bench warrant for the arrest of the defendants.

Mr. Bergh—But these cruelties are still going on?

Judge Dowling—All that we can do is, when the case comes before us, to investigate it. In the absence of the defendants we can do nothing.

Mr. Bergh—I am here.

Judge Dowling—We know that. Is there anything that you can suggest to the Court?

Mr. Bergh—There ought to be some way of reaching these men.

Judge Dowling—Has not the way been adopted?

Mr. Bergh—In a common sense point of view I think this cruelty could be prevented.

Judge Dowling—The Court will take any suggestion that you may throw out, and will be directed by you if your suggestion is according to the law.

Mr. Bergh repeated again that common sense might suggest to the Justices how to get rid of these cruelties to the chickens.

Judge Dowling replied by saying that he thought an insult was intended to the Court. He pointed to the prison-box, where there were a dozen men confined and awaiting trial for beating their wives. The wives sat on the other side of the Court, and their discolored eyes told for itself what they were there for. To oblige him, this cruelty to chickens was taken up in preference to cruelty to women.

Mr. Bergh said the cruelties were still going on. Judge Dowling asked if every complaint that had been made had not been entertained. An answer in the affirmative was given. His Honor said the Court could not go into these places to clean them out. Mr. Bergh, after saying that his duty was not a pleasure or a pastime, added that it was undertaken in the cause of humanity. He then apologized to the Court for anything that he might have said that appeared to offend the Court. The Court accepted the apology, and the case went over to yesterday. When it was called, Mr. Charles S. Spencer moved an adjournment of the case till Thursday next. It was but a short adjournment that he asked, and if their Honors pleased, he would read an affidavit, that came under the rule. Such an affidavit as that which he held in his hand would always procure an adjournment in a case where a woman was cruelly and brutally beaten, and would they not grant it in the case of a chicken? Was a chicken of more importance in the eyes of a man than a woman? They would have been ready to proceed with the trial, but this being market day, there were thirty men who would, on the trial, be examined as witnesses, who could not get to court; beside, their chief witness was sick. In this connection Mr. Spencer said that as this matter had occupied some portion of the public attention, he might as well say that although the thing had the appearance of cruelty, he would prove on the trial that the brains had been taken out of every fowl before a feather was taken away. That was the Bucks way of fixing up chickens. They would prove that the chicken from the time its brains were taken out and its jugular vein was cut—although it kicked—was insensible to pain.

Judge Kelly—How many witnesses have you to prove that fact?

Mr. Spencer—Thirty.

Judge Kelly—Then we will adjourn the case to Thursday morning next.

Mr. Bergh—I understand that a bench-warrant was issued for the defendants.

Judge Dowling—So there was. But the practice is if before the adjournment of the Court, the bondsman who is served with the notice brings the party for whom he is surety into Court, and gives good reason for the non-appearance of the accused, the order of forfeiture is rescinded, and the bench-warrant is not issued. Good reason was given in this case. The bondsman was not served personally, and when he got the notice, not having arrived at home till early in the morning, it was impossible for him to find the defendants in time to be present at the opening of the Court.

The case went over to Thursday.

A TILL-TAPPER.

Robert Parker entered the butchers store of Joseph Rankin and asked the price per pound of a shoulder of ham. Complainant said 22 cents a pound. Prisoner ordered several cuts then. He then asked if he had any pork and saying no, he told Mr. Rankin to cut him four slices, he would be back in a few minutes. It so happened that Mr. Rankin's back was to the counter, and while so engaged Parker leaned over the counter, drew out the drawer, took all the money that was in it, and went out saying he would be back in a minute. As the thief went out of the store Mrs. Rankin, who had seen the larceny from the back room, came in and told her husband to hurry after the prisoner, as he had robbed the drawer. Rankin ran after him, and catching him, gave him over to an officer. Mr. Rankin told Officer Cole that his drawer had been robbed, and a five and a two dollar bill had been taken out of it. The prisoner was superficially searched, and nothing was found on him. He was again searched and the money was found in his boots. Guilty—Penitentiary four months.

CAUGHT TOO EARLY.

John Maddox, a middle-aged man, was charged with having in his possession burglars' tools, with intent to commit a felony. Officer Charles McDonnell arrested him at 6:30 P. M., on suspicion, and conducted him to the Station-house. On searching him they found any amount of skeleton keys and burglars' tools. His counsel, however, moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that the law reads that the finding must be "in the night." On this occasion it yet lacked an hour of sunset. The motion was granted, and the prisoner was discharged.

PLEADED GUILTY, WITHDREW HIS PLEA, AND THE RESULT.

Ludwig Badden, an upholsterer, aged 40, was charged with attempting to corrupt the morals of two young girls in the hall-way of a photographic gallery in the Bowery. He pleaded guilty to disorderly conduct through his counsel, and on account of having a family Judge Kelly fined him $50. Counsel therefore withdrew his plea, and pleaded not guilty, when he was tried, found guilty, and sent to the Penitentiary for four months. He, no doubt, now regrets withdrawing his plea.

THE LARCENY OF A SOD.

Philip Mulligan was charged with the larceny of $5 of sod or turf in the care and possession of Catharine Dwyer. The complainant set forth that on the 11th of May, in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, the defendant took a quantity of grass sod, worth $5, that was in her possession. Than she goes on to say that the sod taken and carried away was leased by her husband John. Counsel moved to dismiss on the ground that the owner of the property was [illegible] and not the leased. That first, John Dwyer should have made the complaint, and having made it he would have to produce his written lease; if he was a squatter, as the counsel understood it, then he could make no complaint of a larceny of the soil. The motion was denied, but the case went over.

[Advertisement.]

To Private Bondsmen.—An opportunity is now afforded by which bondsmen for the faithful performance of duty by those occupying places of trust and responsibility may be relieved. THE FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY has been incorporated for that purpose, and is now issuing policies. Application for prospectuses and information may be made at the office of the Company, No. 170 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Turkish Baths, No. 13 Laight-st., are again open to the public, enlarged and improved. Hours—Gents, 6 to 8 A. M., 1 to 9 P. M. Ladies, 10 to 12 A. M. Sundays—Gents, 6 to 12 A. M.

Passengers Sailed.

June 2—*In steamship Periere, for Brest and Havre*—Count Castiglione, Aid-de-camp to Victor Emmanuel; Countess Castiglione and [illegible], Florence; [illegible] and servant, Paris; Mr. H. St. Cyr, Don Jose Navarro y Fernandez; Lieut. Spanish Navy Col. S. Dungan; Mrs. Duncan, three children and [illegible], Mrs. Tiffany; Mr. Cornelius Grinnell, Mr. Benjamin H. Hutton, New-York; George H. Warren, Mrs. Warren, five children and two servants, W. Pinkney White, Mrs. White and son, D. H. Haight, Mrs. Haight, Masters G. H. Haight, H. J. Haight, F. C. Haight and E. J. Haight, New-York; Mrs. S. H. Bartle and son, Philadelphia; Dyer, Hall, New-Orleans; Mrs. Charles A. Secor, Miss Secor and servant, New-York; C. A. Lambard, Mrs. C. W. Sanford, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible] and children, [illegible] Martinez and servant, New-York; Mrs. Primme and child, Miss M. Robertson, New-Orleans; Charles de Ruyter, Miss M. R. Arms, Miss J. H. Lee, Miss N. A. Miller, New-York; Miss A. Lapsley, Miss A. M. Stewart, Dr. Charles O'Leary, Mrs. O'Leary and child, New-York; P. Moret, New-Orleans; W. H. Ogilvie, Mrs. Ogilvie, Clinton Ogilvie, Miss Ida M. Ogilvie, Mrs. French and child, Miss French, New-York; A. J. Jackson, Mrs. Jackson, Miss Jackson, New-York; Carleton Gates, B. Brown, F. R. Wharton, Philadelphia; W. R. Wheedon, A. C. Morse, Providence, R. I.; A. Thenet, New-Orleans; E. de Berceau, Martinique; S. Ynnerarity, Mr. Knower, John Courneau, Charles P. Bromley, P. M. Bromley, Mrs. Bromley, New-York; Mr. Caddard, Mr. de Villers, France; Mr. Van de Zandt, Mrs. Van de Zandt, Andrew Charvet, New-York; E. Forestier, C. Esteman, Mrs. Kersell, Mrs. Deschamps, Mrs. Bouvet and 2 children, A. Dumas, Mrs. Dumas, New-Orleans; A. C. Pontz, Lorenzo Carbo and child, New-Orleans; P. A. Rivarde, New-York; J. J. Albert, Mr. Pertens, New-Orleans; W. H. Ross, Mrs. Ross, 3 children and servant, New-Orleans; W. M. Gooderich, New-York; L. Utor, New-Orleans; F. Rosetto, Bertrand Milcent, Miss Donnelly, Mrs. Mary Leyers and child, Havana; J. Kayser, Mrs. Kayser, New-Orleans; J. H. Mayer, F. Wintz, Mrs. Wintz, Mr. and Mrs. Binder, J. Donnard, Mrs. Donnard, New-Orleans; G. J. Kraft, New-York; De Luis Calahora, Joseph Vidal, Cuba; Manuel Puerta de Vera, Spain; Mrs. Brown, Havre; Jose Domingo Fernandez de Castro, Ramon Manoz, Havana; Geo. Reinicken, Mrs. Reinicken, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Almagro, Havana; S. H. Zenner, Syracuse; Jose Vincent, Santiago Vincent, Havana; S. D. Guerion, France; F. Avendano, New-Orleans; M. Donde, Mrs. Donde, Mexico; Francisco Hernandez, Santiago de Cuba; Felix Herman, Philadelphia; Celestino Barreda, Domingo Cerroni, Mexico; J. A. Manning, L. H. Willard, J. Holland, J. B. Holland, C. H. Wibbard, New-York; Mr. Ramond Rivas, Mrs. Rivas, Mr. Rivas, Jr., Miss Rivas, Mr. Francisco Perez Soberum, Havana; Mr. V. Richard de Pomerait, Mr. J. Kohn, New-Orleans; Miss Durand, Miss Honorine, Miss Dupuy, New-York; Mrs. Montgomery and child, Mrs. Stone, Baltimore; Mr. B. de Gagern and child, Williamsburgh; Mrs. Christina Engel, New-York; Mrs. Louis Emmerling and child, New-Orleans; Mr. Joseph Bertrand, Mrs. Bertrand, 3 children and servant, New-York; Mr. Joseph Lamion, Mrs. Lamion and child, New-Orleans; Mr. Albert Berry, Mr. Louis Eternod, Mrs. Eternod, 4 children and servant, New-Orleans; Mr. Charles Theberger, Mr. R. Rodolphe, France; Mr. Charles Beranit, Philadelphia; Mr. J. Gallinier, Mrs. Gallinier, Mr. John Molesin, Mr. Clavier, New-Orleans; Mr. Peter Pichl, Syracuse; Mrs. Whiter, California; Mr. Adr. en Shanssegros, Mrs. Shanssegros and two children, New-York; Mr. G. Hamoned, Mr. C. Bertrand, Mr. L. Caspari, Mr. C. C. Grand, Mr. P. Gautier, Mr. Prostdame, Mrs. Prostdame, New-Orleans; Mr. Joseph Gibbons, New-York; Mr. J. B. Suprit, Mr. Luis José, Mrs. Luis José, France; Mr. Nestor, San Francisco; Sister Felicite, Sister Madelaine, Cincinnati; Pierre Almaras, Port Mahon; Rev. Mr. Martin, Rev. Mr. Dubois, Francis Prenett, Madison, Ind.; R. L. D. Marshall, New-York; Pierre Hogan, P. Laberin, New-Orleans; John Salve, Capt. John Doyle, Kentucky; Rev. Lambert Rittman, L. Brandt, Vincennes, Ind.; Fernando Roco, Manuel Calavera, Spain; George Martin, Victor Careme, New-Orleans; Pierre Coviard, France; Mr. Suter, C. Suter, Selma, Ala.; Enrique Godarez, Fernande de Salas, Santiago de Cuba; F. F. Cabell, Virginia; Dr. Gamillion, France; Mr. Rabut, Mr. Chestard and two children, New-York; Michael Deita, Mr. Sidenburg, New-York; Paul Homasel, Mrs. Homasel, Mrs. Dolores de Junquera, child and servant, Joseph Sanchez, Santiago de Cuba; E. C. Wirtz, Rotterdam; Miss Eliza Henry, France; Chas. Morrel and child, Philadelphia; A. Probaron, France; V. B. Adoire, P. A. Pignero, E. Trowlley, A. A. Carlott, New-Orleans; Rev. Mr. Facile, Joseph Martin, John F. Dubois, Edward Lonart, Alfred A. Paviott, John A. de Heppe, A. C. Manvais, Mrs. Ragey, Mrs. Durand, A. Vogt, France—total, 231. Specie, $1,179,060.

June 2.—*In steamship City of Boston for Liverpool*—Mrs. Chas. Thompson, Miss Thompson, and Miss A. Thompson, Mrs. Susan Weigert, of Pittsburgh; Mr. House, Mr. C. F. Brown and servant, P. Mohun, of New-York; Jos. Frew, of Pittsburgh; Rev. Mr. Van Meter, John White, wife and child, Robert Jamison, Fred. Langbein, D. C. Marx, of Utica; Robert Price, wife and child, Mr. Davis, Mr. Connelly, of New-York; William H. Furley, George Sherman and lady, E. D. Pratt, Horace Perkins, E. Fisher, Lewis Yelland, J. H. Goston, Dr. Keener, Dr. C. C. Cox, Lieutenant-Governor of Maryland; James Scott, Thomas W. and Geo. W. Scott, W. T. Shannon, wife and three children, of Pittsburg; Mr. Bernal, Mrs. Bernal and child and Fred. B. Bernal, Miss Jordan, Miss Cormier of New-York, Miss Lucia Deane, Mrs. James J. Waddell, Mrs. Dent, Miss Brown, J. O'Rourke, Mrs. Molson, Hon. Jno. W. Maynard and wife, of Pennsylvania, Miss Stone, Miss Mary Watson, Beeson Crawford and wife, of Philadelphia, R. M. Adam and wife, Rev. Mr. Donohoe, B. C. Watson, Mr. O'Brien, wife, and child, of Cincinnati; A. Gutierre and wife; Pemberton Smith and wife, Mrs. and Miss Scott, Joseph Daley, E. T. Ludgate, Capt. Burgess, Wm. Kirkpatrick, Thomas Mitchell, J. B. Herron, Wm. Mitchell, of Pittsburgh; C. H. Slater, J. C. Rivo, Rahael Reyes, of Havana; Antonio Corbonell, of Havana; John Thompson, John Corry, C. M. Bell, J. P. Flemming, W. C. Hammell, John Canill, S. P. Ulasto, John P. Bardsby, Richard Battersby, Thomas Hall, W. R. Dempster, F. Rider, of New-York; Mrs. C. Levins and daughter, and others in the steerage.

June 2.—*In steamship Scotland, for Liverpool*—Mrs. E. Solomon, Mrs. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Eliason, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hoffmeister, Capt. J. Deal, M. Murray, Thos. Nash, Rev. R. Woke, Mrs. Woke, Master Woke, Dr. Peramore, John Carov, Wm. J. Taylor, Joseph H. Ash, Wm. Johnson, S. J. Delize, Chas. Eyre, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Wheeler, Geo. E. Sibley, Chas. H. Sibley, L. C. Wheeler, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Mariposa for New-Orleans—Major L. H. Carpenter, Mr. Fisher, W. S. B. Hopkins, Morgan L. Ward, two children and servant, of Chicago, Ill.; F. Moreau, wife, three children and nurse, Miss Schenk, J. Alphonse, Mrs. T. C. Wolf, of Boston, Mass.; Miss Philippina Lichtenstein, Miss B. Landman, Albert Lichtenstein, J. G. Schriver, of Boston; Mrs. Schortan and infant, Gilbert Guillet, Miss Guillet, Morris McCarthy, Miss Fanny Guillet, Mrs. Eliza Ward, Miss Sarah Gillet, Joseph H. Wood, Dr. C. C. Barbour, William Johnson, Lieut. Oscar Strait, Samuel Hart, M. R. Kernan, wife and child of Boston; William Clark, Henry Thompson, of Philadelphia, D. Bettzhoover, Chief-Engineer D. B. Macomb, Juskip Kearney, F. Groca, wife, six children and servant, Alfred Kearney, Henry Stream, wife and three children, John Guillet, wife and two children, from Brazil, Henry Cockton, Baltimore, Stephen Thornton, L. B. Lafferty, Samuel Searing, Rhode Island, Thomas C. Hatch and wife, Mrs. Austin and child, Miss Sarah Austin, C. O. Crocker, R. G. Wier and wife.

Passengers in steamship San Salvador for Savannah.—F. Trieman, Mr. Henry Booth, R. Nickerson, F. Norman, Mrs. W. I. Abbey, O. Ward, Mrs. Meyers and three children, Capt. M. Mera and wife, P. O'Connor, John Wiley, R. K. Burkett, R. Platokek, F. Grosclaude, W. Adams, J. Stone, Wm. Field, Henry E. Sprague, John H. Plats, Joseph Ehler, H. L. Schriemer, J. Brown, A. S. Biglow, P. M. McCann, E. Hymans, D. G. Lange, L. Robidan, John Sherbock, Miss Mary T. Donnelly, Chas. I. Rosenberg, G. Peik, C. D. Anderson, A. Hill, M. McManus, Thomas Manley, P. Duzenberry, Mrs. Gill, E. Hurd, Thomas Wheeler, F. Carroll, C. Dunovan, J. Underwood, K. McKee, N. Limb, L. Slocum, R. Practornes, and 10 in the steerage.

In steamship Tybee for Savannah.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. M. Ringwood, J. Silver, H. B. Clark, S. Bair, J. Bair, W. Thomas, E. Thomas, Wm. Russell, T. Trout, F. P. Vulstee, W. D. Giles, M. Tyrolls, M. Hanley, A. Olseer, H. Grogan, Mrs. A. Smith and child, J. Robleja, A. Bienvile, Thos. Gray, and 8 in steerage.

In steamship Huntsville, for New-Orleans—Mrs. J. N. Bradford and daughter, Mrs. Nathan and 2 children, Mrs. Moore, James Foster, G. Stranch, J. S. Pearce, Thomas Brown, Thomas Lucas, George Williams, Samuel Jones, W. S. Wood, R. Clark, Daniel Lewis, Henry Spear, Mr. Hand, lady and 2 children, Fred Stoltman, Mr. Norton and lady, Miss Norton, William Norton, Henry Smith and lady, George Clark and daughter, A. S. Bremner, Charles Potter, S. H. James.

Passengers Arrived.

June 2—*In steamship Teutonia, from Hamburg*—Johann Haupt, wife and 10 children, Peter Haupt, Maria and Anna Hansen, S. Mendel, C. Austrich, While, Bertha and Mathilda Lederer, Helene Hartman, Elise Liebermann, Emma Landemann, Siegmund and Bernard Weisel, I. Thiehan, wife and 5 children, Whil. Furth, Minna Moitz and 2 children, D. Sohm, Vincent Settele, Fanny Petingale, Carl Seibach, wife and 3 children, Louise Fischer, Bertha Hansaker, August Hoffman, W. Hesse, wife and 2 children, Marie Hollar, Pauline Wolf, Robert Herzog, A. Gibian, Ida Zabel and son, R. Ostermann, wife and child, August Muller.

In steamer Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern—Mr. and Mrs. Vanderveigh, Mr. Kribourn, Miss Marshall, Mary McRuff, James McClue, P. S. Payne, F. R. Hare, J. H. Botts, W. H. Romaine, J. A. Petterson, H. A. Merrimon.

In steamship Alabama, from New-Orleans—Miss Josephine Steele, Mrs. Mary Ott, Dr. Pease and lady, Mrs. P. S. Robertson and daughter, H. G. Van Rensaller and lady, C. Van Rensaller, David Stewart, lady and two children, Wm. McCline and lady, Capt. Thorndike, Leonard Cragin and lady, Mrs. Walter Pierce, Mrs. L. Bolls, Mrs. D. Tillotson, infant and servant; Mrs. Mary Church and child, Mrs. George W. Church and son, Mrs. Blackington, Mrs. Hunton, 3 children and servant; Mrs. Zollers, Miss M. Salfe, L. Haight, Dr. Wm. Cleary, Wm. Keen, Mrs. M. Hynes and daughter, Mrs. Charles C. Bilderbach, Mrs. Neville, Mrs. Scheilenberger, and many others.

In steamship Rover, from Mobile—S. P. Waggoner, wife and three children, M. Martin and wife, F. Hawback and wife, Mrs. M. Marting and infant, Mrs. M. Swinsley and two children, Mrs. Elizabeth Miner and two children, Miss Sarah Higgins, Capt. J. B. Higgins, wife and child, Miss Williams, George Woodward, John Ward, George W. Tucker.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 30	Sun sets	7 28	Moon rises	11 09

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	10 50	Gov. Island	11 29	Hell Gate	1 31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, June 2.

Cleared.

Steamships Britannia, (Br.,) Laird, Glasgow, F. Macdonald & Co.; Arizona, Maury, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Huntsville, Ryder, New-Orleans, H. Lowden; Scotland, (Br.,) Orwell, Liverpool, National Steam Nav. Co.; Saxonia, (Hamb.,) Meier, Hamburg; America, (Brem.,) Meyer, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Rapidan, Alexander, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; City of Boston, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Fah-Kee, Sterling, St. Jago, Cuba, Wardell & Co.; Sheridan, Bulloc, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Mariposa, Quick, New-Orleans, J. A. Raynor; Tybee, Crowell, Savannah, L. L. Jones; San Salvador, Atkins, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Quaker City, West, Charleston, A. Leary; Washington, Chichester, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, J. Hand; Thames, Swift, Washington, D. C., W. T. Remsen; C. W. Lord, Ward, Wilmington, N. C., C. Goodspeed; Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Niagara, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmers; Whirlwind, Fargo, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Mayflower, Robinson, Alexandria, J. Hand.

Steamers Westchester, Ingram, Wilmington, Del., A. Abbott; Ella May, Malcolm, New-Orleans, F. J. Campbell; Millville, Renear, Philadelphia, master; W. F. Clyde, Fowell, Boston, Metropolitan Steamship Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.

Ships America, (Br.,) Mortimer, St. John, N. B., S. Thompson's Nephew; Auguste, (Brem.,) Hubers, St. John, N. B., H. Koop & Co.

Barks T. Murray, Jr., Mulligan, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Pembroke, (Br.,) Skaling, Cow Bay, Pemberton & Co.; Uller, (Norw.,) Storr, Venice, via Richmond, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; [illegible], (Br.,) Jewett, Cardenas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Minnie E. Bell, Hutchings, Havana, W. W. Russell & Co.; [illegible], Press, Guttenburg, McCully & Marsh; Star King, Anderson, Marseilles, J. Henry; Marco Polo, (Brem.,) Mulsson, Bremen, Ruger Bros.; Union, Skinner, Boston, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brigs Venus, (Br.,) Webb, St. John, N. F., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; [illegible], Key West, Bennett & Bryant; John Freeman, Lee, Mobile, Young & Gowan; Thos. Owen, Pettengill, [illegible]; Omaha, Downing, Barbados, F. Talbot & Co.; J. Blenkhorn, (Br.,) Blenkhorn, Halifax, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Arroyo, (Dan.,) Wedegrow, Hamburg, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Scio, (Br.,) Brown, Bangor, Miller & Houghton; Stranger, (Br.,) Campbell, Picton, N. S., H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Scotland, (Br.,) Crowell, Barbados, E. T. Smith; Tiber, (Br.,) Farwell, Cow Bay, C. B., G. Wheelwright & Co.; Allessandro, (Ital.,) Bastalomeo, Gibraltar and Genoa, [illegible]; [illegible], (Br.,) Heinrich, Rio Grande do Sul, [illegible] & Co.; Eureka, (Br.,) [illegible].

Schooners Armadillo, Chase, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; S. P. Goodwin, Waterbury, Stamford, Conn., Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Urbana, Hough, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Southern Cross, (Br.,) [illegible], St. John, N. F., D. R. Dewey & Co.; Mary & Susan, (Br.,) Albury, Harbor Island, Jos. Emons; Annie Mussenden, (Br.,) Mussenden, Bermuda, [illegible]; John Mottler, Barton, Wareham, G. W. Shanahan; Granite State, Hallett, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Lily Queen, Bartlett, Bermuda, McCall & [illegible]; Julia Clinch, (Br.,) Bradford, St. Andrews, N. B., [illegible] & Co.; G. W. Glover, Holbrook, Boston, W. B. Brown & Co.; Mary Kelly, (Br.,) Reed, St. Stephen's, N. B., J. A. Simpson; J. C. Collins, Hall, New-London, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Amanda Powers, ——, Providence, J. S. Ingraham; Zecovia, Heath, Charleston, T. B. Chase & Co.; Mary R. Amsden, Smith, Georgetown, D. C., Crowell & [illegible]; Atlantic, (Br.,) Lockhart, Hantsport, N. S., A. Smithers & Co.; Union, Brower, Cat Island, Miller & Houghton.

Sloops Hannah Ann, King, Norwich, Conn., Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Emily, Allen, Bridgeport, Conn., G. B. Allen.

Canal-boat Transport, Caldwell, Philadelphia, Easton, McMahon & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Rover, Lanier, Mobile 7 ds., with cotton to master. Passed in Mobile Bay, brig Susan E. Voorhees, for Boston.

Steamship Teutonia, (Hamb.,) Haack, Hamburg May 22, at 7 A. M., with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steamship Alabama, Limeburner, New-Orleans May 26, with mdse. and passengers to D. N. Carrington.

Steamer Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to O. Goodspeed. May 31, at 9 A. M., 10 miles N. of Hatteras, passed steamer Cosmopolitan, bound S.

Ship Grahams Polly, Burgess, Glasgow 38 ds., with mdse. to J. Atkins & Co. Had heavy westerly gales E. of the Banks; crossed the Banks May 19; since had light westerly winds and calms, with thick fog. April 27, in the North Channel, spoke ship [illegible], from Glasgow, for New-York.

Ship Charlotte, (Brem.,) Gatten, Bremen 42 ds., with mdse. and 465 passengers to Hennings & Gosling. Has had six deaths on the passage.

Ship Hermann, (Brem.,) Kuhlmann, Bremen 42 ds., with mdse. and 325 passengers to Charles Luling & Co. Eleven children died on the passage.

Bark Henry Adder, (Br.,) Martinson, London 48 ds., with mdse. and 3 passengers to E. E. Morgan & Son. Had heavy westerly gales in the channel and until reaching the Banks; from thence had light westerly and S. W. winds and fog.

Bark Borgas, (Norw.,) Simonson, Hamburg 43 ds., with mdse. and 128 passengers to Sloman & Edye. Had three deaths and one birth on the passage.

Brig Spring Flower, Morgan, [illegible] from Sunderland, 42 ds., with coal to order.

Brig Rosa, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Wilson, Palermo 51 ds., with fruit, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. Passed Gibraltar April 22.

Brig Louisa, (of Prince Edward Island,) Gow, Glace Bay 8 ds., with coal to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. J. B. & F. L. Butler, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Charles L. Hulse, Jones, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Pilot, Thompson, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.
Schr. Melbourne, Marston, Gardiner 10 ds., with lumber to Ho[illegible]ks & Murray.
Schr. Wm. B. Jenkins, Weeks, Pawtucket, for Rondout.
Schr. Algoma, Pierson, Fall River.
Schr. Surprise, Baker, Mystic.
Schr. R. D. Pitts, Vale, Greenport, for Rondout.
Schr. Charles Hawley, Bennett, Somerset.
Schr. V. Barkeley, Arnold, Baker's Island.
Schr. Sylvester Gale, Macomber, Taunton.
Schr. J. Parker, Sr., Kelly, Pawtucket, for Rondout.
Schr. H. R. Barnes, Deane, Newport.
Schr. Ann Eliza, Caswell, Newport.
Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Kelly, Fall River.
Schr. A. F. Hawley, Clark, Norwich, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Hydrangea, Prentice, Newport.
Schr. Falcon, Hale, Stratford.
Schr. J. P. Wallace, Allen, New-Bedford.
Schr. A. Osborn, Perry, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Ontario, Barber, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Goddess, Kelly, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Avail, Dibble, Providence.
Schr. H. P. Ely, Sanford, Providence.
Schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, Providence.
Schr. Euphemia, Nickerson, Providence.
Schr. Zephyr, Kinsley, Providence.
Schr. Cuba, Champlin, Providence.
Schr. J. L. Miller, White, Providence.
Schr. Mary Brockway, Damon, Providence.
Schr. Ann S. Salter, Baker, Providence.
Schr. Martha Jane, ——, Providence.
Schr. Boston, Wall, Boston.
Schr. Freestone, Smith, Portland, Conn., stone.
Schr. S. A. Falconer, Warner, New-London.
Schr. Canary, Wall, Fall River.
Schr. Lizzie Raymond, Lord, Hartford.
Schr. Juliet Webb, Knapp, Pawtucket.
Schr. T. A. Abell, Sturgess, Providence.
Schr. Benj. Strong, Brown, Providence.
Schr. America, Reynolds, Providence.
Schr. Veranda, Porter, Providence.
Sloop Thos. Hull, Hull, Providence.
Sloop Rhode Island, Hull, Providence.

WIND—At sunset, S. E., light, clear.

Sailed.

Steamships America, Britannia, Saxonia, Periere, City of Boston, Vicksburgh, Scotland, Fah-Kee, Quaker City, Sheridan, Mariposa, Huntsville, San Salvador, C. W. Lord, Starlight, Rapidan, Ella May, Tybee, Niagara, Hatteras.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 2—Arr. steamers Saxon, Philadelphia; Mary Sanford, New-York; ship Ella Norton, San Francisco; bark Minnie Gordon, Havana.

NEW-BEDFORD, June 1—Arr. ship Blue Jacket, Dillingham, from Hamilton Feb. 20.

Miscellaneous.

Reformer—Dutch brig Col. Wolff, Cappe, from New-York for St. Thomas, leaking; cleared May 28.

Spoken, &c.

Columbia—bark, from Trapani for Cape Cod, May 26, lat. 42, lon. 61 55.

Great Western—ship, from New-York for Liverpool, May 1, lat. 51 13, lon. 30 42.

[illegible]—bark, of Swansea, bound W. May 15, lat. 45 03, lon. 46 40.

Taragon—bark, May 30, lat. 40 N., lon. 66 04.

Foreign Ports.

Arr. at Cow Bay, C. B., from May 23 to 25, barks Levinia, Davis, and Lord Chancellor, McDonald, New-York; brigs Albert Davis, Davis, and Neponset, Tracy, do.; Oriental, Nickerson, and George Graham, do. via Pictou, N. S.; schr. Nathaniel Deane. Cld. from 2d to 30th, bark Free Trade, Foster, New-York; brig Hannah, do.; schrs. A. D. Scull, Somers; Angela, Crane; White Horse, McComber; Magnolia, Close, and Josiah White, house, do.; William, do.

At Baracoa, May 21, schrs. Gen. Burnside, Frelick, for New-York May 26; Seaflower, Bryant, do. do.; Azelda & Laura, McIndoe, for do. June 2; Wm. S. Baker, Price, do. do.; Sarah Maria, Underhill, do. 4th; Loisita, Underhill, do.

At Miragoane, May 13, brig B. Inginac, for New-York May 20.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 261, June 2, 1866.
73, 66, 46, 28, 48, 59, 12, 54, 53, 8, 20, 42, 77.

KENTUCKY—Class No. 262, June 2, 1866.
60, 14, 29, 53, 45, 9, 71, 68, 51, 17, 75, 22, 49.

SHELBY—Extra Class No. 261, June 2, 1866.
25, 28, 54, 15, 21, 58, 33, 56, 36, 9, 20, 35, 46.

SHELBY—Class No. 262, June 2, 1866.
33, 17, 34, 39, 40, 26, 67, 44, 66, 57, 73, 55, 12.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS.
Price $30 in currency. Orders received.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
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TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
On account of extensive alterations
O'SULLIVAN & GREIG,
No. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF NINTH-ST.,
Will offer on MONDAY, JUNE 4, their large and extensive assortment of
PARIS SILK CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
BLACK AND WHITE LLAMA LACE POINTS,
ROTONDES AND BURNOUS,
CLOTH CIRCULARS,
BASQUES AND JACKETS,
AND OTHER STYLISH SHAPES.
ALSO,
CLOAKING MATERIALS, TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.
Ladies will find this a rare opportunity to purchase novelties at an immense reduction. The above goods must all be disposed of within the next thirty days to make room for extensive alterations.
O'SULLIVAN & GREIG,
No. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF NINTH-ST.

ANTI-FENIAN MEETING—ON TUESDAY EVENING next, at No. 814 Broadway. Volunteers wanted to assist the United States troops in putting down the Fenian invasion of Canada. Irish Protestants (everywhere) are particularly called upon to sustain the law promptly. Protestants of every nation and color are invited to unite with the Universal Protestant League. By order of R. D. GODWIN, G. C. and C. WM. J. WILSON, G. Secretary.

COLUMBIAN CHAPTER, NO. 3, (RASE CROIX)—RITE OF MEMPHIS.—A public installation of the officers of the above Chapter will take place at their Asylum, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 5, at 8 o'clock, P. M. Brethren are fraternally invited.
J. O. JONES, M. W.
T. T. SUTLIFFE, Archivist.

FOR SALE—A HORSE WHICH CAN GO IN 2:45; can work in single harness, stands 15½ hands high; 6 years old; this horse will be sold, together with a sulkey and a set of single harness, for $400. Apply at the corner of 40th-st. and 3d-av., in the bakery.